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WASHINGTON PRESSES NATO ALLIES FOR TNF DECISION

LD131237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov "International Notes": "Washington's Ambitions"]

[Text] Brussels, 7 Apr--A session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opened in the West German capital today. Prior to the session Washington made new efforts to force its bloc allies to step up militarist preparations. Quite recently at a Brussels session of the NATO Special Consultative Group L. Eagleberger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs called for the West Europeans to accelerate preparations for deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles here, while U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has now set off on a tour of the old world. This is the first visit by the new Pentagon leader to the European NATO allies. However, Weinberger's views and aims are already well known here. For it was precisely he who very recently plunged the West European capitals into a state of shock when, without any consultations with them, he announced the U.S. intention of reviewing the question of the nondeployment of neutron weapons in Europe. Weinberger even said that he "can see no way" in which Europeans can avoid deploying these weapons on their territory.

There has also been widespread reaction here to the Pentagon chief's recent expatiations that the decision to increase military spending by 3 percent annually in real terms, which was agreed by NATO in 1979 and which the bloc countries are finding so hard to implement, is merely a "minimum" and that Washington intends to seek still higher spending from its allies, setting them an example here by sharply increasing its own military appropriations. Weinberger's calls to expand the North Atlantic bloc's "area of responsibility" further east as far as the Persian Gulf have also aroused considerable misgivings in Europe.

It is no mere chance in this connection that C. Weinberger has begun his European tour in London. The current British Government has chosen for itself the unenviable role of Washington's minion in all its militarist ventures. And this time, too, Whitehall's emulation of Washington has been confirmed during talks.

Having enlisted this support, C. Weinberger is now setting to work on the allies at the Nuclear Planning Group session opening in Bonn. As reported in Brussels the session, in which the defense ministers of all NATO countries excepting France, which has left the bloc's military structure, and Iceland are participating, is faced with the task of examining the progress of preparations for deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe. The U.S. administration, the NATO bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES writes, is seeking the modernization of nuclear forces in the theater of military operations and the adoption by all countries of the decision to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles, which affects Belgium and the Netherlands in particular. As is known, both these countries have deferred adopting a final decision on the missiles question and, together with certain other NATO states, advocate holding talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Many West European countries also come out in support of the SALT II treaty, which has been rejected by the new U.S. administration. These U.S. representatives, as NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES notes, are deferring the resumption of talks with the USSR until decisions have been adopted in the United States on the production of new strategic weapons systems.

Thus, the current session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is even now being turned into a session for planning new militarist preparations and tightening up pressure on vacillating allies. Other meetings within NATO planned for the next few weeks will also be subordinated to this aim, including the North Atlantic bloc council session planned for May. Washington and NATO are once more demonstrating their intention of traveling even further along the old course of the arms race and fueling international tension.

SIGNIFICANCE OF UN CONVENTION ON WEAPONS HAILED

LD140815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 5

[A. Nikolayev article: "Important Measure in the Disarmament Sphere"]

[Text] The "convention on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which may be considered as inflicting excessive damage or having an indiscriminate effect" is open for signing at the UN headquarters in New York on 10 April. At issue is the international banning of certain types of weapons whose use, in the official terminology, causes "excessive damage or suffering." They are sometimes also called "inhumane weapons." Appended to the convention are protocols limiting the use of certain types of landmines and incendiary weapons and also banning the use of weapons whose main effect is to inflict damage by fragments undetectable in the human body by x-rays.

The urgent need to approve international legal norms outlawing the use of such types of weapon in the event of armed conflicts is made clear by their widespread distribution nowadays. A considerable number of states possess some of the types of weapons. The tragic consequences of the use of such types of weapons is well known. They have been used by the United States and other imperialist states in Indochina, the Near East, Africa and other regions of the world against the peoples struggling for their liberation.

The convention's validation will lead to the withdrawal of certain types of weapons from states' military potential or to their limitation and will promote the taking of further steps in the disarmament sphere. The convention envisages the possibility of adopting extra measures on limiting or banning those categories of conventional weapons which would not be included in the present convention and its protocols.

The convention and its protocols were drawn up in 1979-80 at the UN Geneva conference on banning or limiting the use of certain specific types of conventional weapons. About 80 states participated in the conference's work.

The formulation of the convention took place in an atmosphere of acute political struggle reflecting the particular features of the present-day international situation. However, the good will of the states participating in the conference's work helped to find constructive solutions which take account of the different states' positions. The convention's preamble contains a number of important provisions proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in particular the call for a further strengthening of international detente, the cessation of the arms race and the strengthening of confidence among states; it stresses the significance of the efforts aimed at achieving progress in the cause of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The protocol on banning or limiting the use of incendiary weapons reflected the Soviet Union's proposal on banning the use of incendiary weapons for damaging forests and other types of vegetation.

The 35th UN General Assembly session offered the convention and its protocols for the attention of all states with the aim of achieving the broadest possible accession to these documents. The accession to it by the UN Security Council's permament members would give the convention special force and significance.

The Soviet Union views this convention as a constituent part of general efforts in the disarmament sphere. It is prepared to limit or ban any type of weapon on a reciprocal basis with the agreement of other states without, of course, harming anyone's security and on conditions of complete reciprocity among states possessing the weapons concerned.

In the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the struggle to reduce the threat of war and curb the arms race was and remains the central avenue of the party's and Soviet state's foreign policy activity. The Soviet Union's constructive contribution to formulating legal norms on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which may be considered as inflicting excessive damage or having an indiscriminate effect is a practical confirmation of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and further developed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS HAIG REMARKS ON ARMS BALANCE

LD111020 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] A spokesman for the United States Department of State has made a very strange statement indeed. He was commenting, at a news conference, on what President Brezhnev had to say at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party about United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig admitting that there is relative balance and equivalence between the United States and the Soviet Union. The State Department spokesman said he could not say with ample certainty to what words of Secretary Haig the Soviet leader referred. Our commentary has been prepared by Sergey Losev:

If the Department of State is so remarkably forgetful, may I remind it that on the 23rd of February Mr Haig was interviewed for the French television network Antenna-2. He was asked this question: Do you think that the Soviet Union has a nuclear advantage at the present time? And here is what he said: I think, basically, most of our experts accept that we are at a point of relative balance and equivalence. But the same experts, he said, are gravely concerned that the momentum in the Soviet nuclear building program is such that, in a very brief period--perhaps by the middle of this coming decade--that equality will shift rapidly to Soviet superiority.

So the secretary of state does agree with the experts who believe that there is balance and equivalence. Mr Haig makes no exception. Three consecutive administrations did the same, as they based arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union on this relative balance and equivalence. The Department of State, if it wishes to do so, can easily recall a host of definite statements by the then American presidents and defense secretaries on this score. And West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, too, denied on 19 February in an interview for one West German newspaper that the East-West balance in Europe had supposedly been upset.

Secretary Haig said he feared lest the balance shift to Soviet superiority by the middle of the decade. But, in this case, it would have been logical for United States' leaders to jump at the latest Soviet proposals. This country suggests stopping the deployment and replacement of the Soviet and NATO medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe on an understanding that the American forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles be included.

You know, of course, that Washington said that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium is unsuitable, and NATO's Nuclear Planning Group said in a communique, summing up its meeting in Bonn, that NATO will stick to its schedule of modernizing long-range theater nuclear weapons in Europe. In other words, the Washington administration hopes to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Europe. It links this illusory hope with the NATO plan for deploying in Western Europe 600 new American cruise and Pershing-II missiles. By inflating the Pentagon's budget in the fiscal 1982 year by 15 percent, the United States would like to get the upper hand in strategic and conventional arms. But in present-day conditions military superiority is a thing unattainable. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority itself, and will never allow any other nation to achieve it.

This country has warned time and again that the deployment of new generation American missiles in Western Europe will meet with effective countermeasures. The ASSOCIATED PRESS gives this reminder today: It took the Soviet Union only 4 years to catch up with the United States in developing an atom bomb. In 1952, the United States exploded a thermonuclear device. It took the Soviet Union only 12 months to develop a thermonuclear weaponry of its own. In 1970, the United States began to cap intercontinental missiles with MIRV warheads. It took this country a few years to adopt the same system. In the past the Soviet Union has suggested prohibiting the development of the Trident naval missile system in the United States and the corresponding system in this country. But the offer was rejected. As a result the United States had used billions of dollars on the Ohio submarine carrying Tridents, and the Soviet Union has developed a similar system--the Typhoon.

It is certain that nothing will come of the Pentagon's adventurous schemings connected with advanced weaponry. So isn't it time that the vicious circle be broken, and isn't it high time that the United States Department of State talk this over, even if its chief is a general, instead of playing with words and denying facts?

PLANS FOR MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN ASIA HIT

LD131519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Cruise Missiles in Asia"]

[Text] Adm Robert Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Far East, recently gave a notable interview to the Japanese newspaper, ASAHI EVENING NEWS. He hinted unambiguously that the process of updating "theater nuclear facilities," or more simply medium-range missiles, will affect not only West Europe but also east Asia. It is clear from the admiral's statements that the matter is reaching the point of deploying new "theater nuclear facilities" in the vast zone subject to the command of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, that is it will affect the entire system of Pentagon strongholds in the Far East, in Southeast Asia and even in the Indian Ocean.

The world press has already speculated on several occasions that the decision, imposed on NATO members in December 1979, to deploy about 600 U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands is only the beginning. There is a desire to assign U.S. allies the role of a bridgehead for dealing a "warning strike" and therefore of a lightning conductor designed to deflect nuclear retribution from U.S. territory. So it is not hard to predict the spread of new U.S. nuclear missile systems over the entire perimeter of Soviet borders.

The Japanese public has drawn attention to the fact that this time the prospect of the emergence of cruise missiles in the Far East has been mentioned by a top Pentagon official. Here Admiral Long, who has command of all U.S. military establishments on Japanese soil, made this statement precisely on the eve of his trip to Tokyo to plan joint U.S.-Japanese combat operations. In publishing this interview, the ASAHI EVENING NEWS notes that the installation of cruise missiles on the ships of U.S. 7th Fleet and B-52 bombers or their deployment on Okinawa "would seriously affect all three Japanese principles of renouncing nuclear weapons" (the principles which proclaim that the country will not produce or acquire such weapons or allow them on its territory).

It is obvious that talk of deploying "new theater nuclear facilities" not only in West Europe but also in east Asia is taking place against the background of the activation of cooperation with the United States' military bloc partners. You only have to recall the RIMPAC joint naval maneuvers, in which Japan first took part a year ago together with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and in which it it planned to include South Korea also this year.

It must be seen that the Pentagon's new designs entail the same peril to the peoples of Asia as the prospect of West Europe's transformation into the front line of a so-called "limited nuclear war."

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD101534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 9 Apr 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Valeriy Kosovan with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin and IZVESTIYA observer Ruslan Aleksandrovich Tuchnin]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one more question. It is different in nature, but it does have some bearing on our discussion of assassinations of U.S. presidents. According to the U.S. Constitution, who assumes the duties of the President in such situations?

Line of Succession Discussed

[Anichkin] According to the Constitution, the vice president does; in his absense, the speaker of the House of Representatives, then it falls to the president pro tempore of the Senate, and after that to the secretary of state. I can guess, Valeriy Ivanovich, why you have asked your question.

[Kosovan] Yes, there is indeed something behind it, namely the fact that, when the President was wounded and was being operated on in the hospital, the vice president was not in Washington and Secretary of State Haig took it upon himself to assume the role of head of state. There is now a lot being written about this in the U.S. press.

[Anichkin] As was reported in our press, Vice President Bush was in Texas. Immediately after the news of the attempt, he set off for Washington. While he was on his way, the secretary of state had time to hold a press conference and reported to the nation on the situation in the country. The question is now being raised of whether the secretary of state exceeded his power. Statements of this kind go beyond the framework of pure protocol and the traditional U.S. rules of hierarchy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, does all this not reflect the contradictions, a sort of seniority struggle in the administration, which have been noticeable recently?

[Anichkin] This would appear to be the case.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Propaganda Radios Viewed

[Kosovan] I have in front of me a letter from Yevgeniy Valentinovich Krasnov of Gorkiy. I am carefully following the events in Afghanistan, he writes. In addition to organizing diversionary military actions, imperialist forces have also begun waging psychological warfare against Afghanistan. The main role is played by radio broadcasts. Could you tell us about this in more detail, asks Yevgeniy Valentinovich.

Such major imperialist powers as the United States, Britain and the FRG have rich and thorough experience in organizing radio propaganda wars. For instance, it is known that the BBC's foreign political radio propaganda was developed as a weapon of colonial enslavement. The BBC began broadcasting to the so-called British territories overseas as long ago as the end of the 1920's. The official aim was proclaimed to be the consolidation of the empire. The first large-scale radio propaganda war was waged by the BBC in the countries of the Near East. At that time, the London radio station assumed the role of defender of Islam. It even carried excerpts from the Koran during Moslem holidays. Something similar is going on now, too.

One might say that subversive propaganda against the national liberation movements is also a hereditary occupation of Deutsche Welle. Fascist Germany was striving to acquire sources of raw materials and markets in the 1930's, and made wide use of radio broadcasting as a weapon for its aggressive policy.

At that time, Germany broadcast in Dari and Pashto, the main languages of Afghanistan. In those times, the main enemies of Fascist Germany in the struggle for tasty morsels were Britain and the United States. Now, the main enemy for the monopolist circles of the FRG is the revolutionary people of Afghanistan and all those on their side.

As for the United States, it began international broadcasting in 1924 under the aegis of the Pan-American Organization. This organization was created to politically and economically enslave the peoples of Latin America. Now, Washington has gathered Britain and the FRG under its banner in the radio war against Afghanistan and it uses the rulers of Islamabad and the Beijing hegemonists in this provocative effort.

Haig Profile

[Kosavan] Now for our regular feature, who's who. Today, at the request of a group of students in Sverdlovsk, we will talk about U.S. Secretary of State Haig. His name is Alexander Haig. Here is some biographic data. He was born in Philadelphia to a comparatively poor family. After finishing high school he entered the United States Military Academy. He did not achieve any great success in his studies. One U.S. publication noted this detail about Haig: He ranked 214 in a class of 310. Many U.S. observers believe that his career was given a boost by his successful marriage to Patricia Fox, the daughter of a general. His first government post of any importance came in 1969 under President Nixon when the leaders of the Pentagon recommended him as a military aide to Kissinger in the National Security Council. The Washington POST said that his experience in matters of foreign policy was primarily acquired in situations in which he and his superiors were deliberately evading normal diplomatic channels. Haig played a direct part in the bombing of Cambodia in 1969, and was in effect the executive director for the preparation of the counterrevolutionary coup in Chile. His services were rapidly rewarded by quick promotion. He was promoted to general over the heads of 250 senior officers. He was the supreme commander of NATO forces from 1974-79.

The latest stage in his career was his appointment to the post of secretary of state. Long before this, U.S. observers, noting his arrogance, hardness and a certain directness, predicted that Haig would take the lead in matters of developing and implementing foreign policy. There was never any doubt that Haig would rely primarily on military forces in solving international problems. Now, in view of his latest statements, these forecasts are coming true.

REPORT ON UN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD131828 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Valdimir Matyash writes:

The first regular session in 1981 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which is due to open on April 14 at the UN Headquarters in New York, will concentrate on pressing problems of economic and social policies. The session is to be held in a complicated international situation. The policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles has resulted of late in considerable growth of tensions and a more serious military danger. This is why no task is more important for the world community than to defend peace and block the way to the arms race. It is only in conditions of peace, international detente and cessation of the arms drive that the economic and social progress of nations can be ensured. It is only in conditions of peace that there may be an end to poverty, diseases and cultural backwardness which the young independent states have inherited from the dark colonial epoch.

As for the Soviet Union, it is full of resolve to work for the eradication of colonialism and of its fatal effects on political, economic, social and cultural life. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that our party and our state would continue to consistently pursue a line of cooperation with the newly liberated countries, and consolidation of unity between the world socialist system and the national liberation movement.

The Soviet Union has always pursued and continues to pursue a principled constructive policy towards the ECOSOC as an important specialised agency of the United Nations. The USSR believes that the ECOSOC must concentrate on such important issues as the strengthening of sovereignty over natural resources, the struggle against the predatory activities of the multinational corporations, for progressive economic reforms and consolidation of the state sector. The USSR and other socialist states actively support the just demands by the developing countries concerning ensurance of their economic independence and protection from the offensive by monopolies. They regard the elaboration of measures to restrict the activities of the multinational corporations as a contribution to the process of restructuring international economic relations on a just, equitable and mutually beneficial basis.

The newly independent countries rightfully demand that the ECOSOC should concentrate on the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and equitable basis. This demand is quite lawful. It is a deep conviction of the USSR that much can and must be done in this respect. This question, however, cannot be reduced only to differences between the "rich north" and the "poor south," as they sometimes try to present it. The Soviet Union is ready to promote, and has been promoting in practice, the establishment of just international economic relations.

It should be repeated that the USSR and other socialist countries regard the ECOSOC as an instrument of peace and improvement of welfare of the nations and expect it to take decisions aimed at protecting the national independence of former colonial countries and at eliminating neo-colonialist exploitation and diktat.

WEST'S ECONOMIC ILLS BLAMED ON BIG MILITARY BUDGET

LD131541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS Report: "Cooperation Essential"]

[Text] Geneva, 9 Apr--The 36th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has ended. It examined a wide range of questions relating to the present European economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the continent's countries. All the session participants--representatives of socialist and capitalist countries--expressed interest in further stepping up the ECE's activity. Moreover, the delegations from the USSR and many other countries pointed out the need to further develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the European countries on the basis of further strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Soviet delegation head Ye. N. Makeyev noted in his speech that the Western countries' serious economic difficulties, discussed in the ECE Secretariat's "Review of the Economic Situation in Europe in 1980," are to a considerable extent due to enormous military expenditure, the arms race and the diversion of considerable funds away from vital tasks. In this connection he recalled the recent new Soviet initiatives aimed at alleviating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening security and trust in Europe and the world in general.

SHUTTLE SEEN AS NEW INSTRUMENT IN ARMS RACE

'Space Pirate' Role

LD140310 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Viktor Yenikeyev commentary]

[Text] One can say without any exaggeration that the launching of the Columbia shuttle spacecraft was awaited with great interest not only in the United States but also in other countries, including the Soviet Union. The takeoff shown on Soviet central television and I am sure that millions of Soviet television viewers watching the launch sincerely wished the U.S. astronauts a successful flight and safe return.

Of course, we naturally recalled with pride that on 12 April 1961 mankind rode into space with (?a) trail blazed by a Soviet citizen, Yuriy Gagarin. Over the past 20 years since that memorable day more than 100 cosmonauts have been on round the earth orbit. Many achievements have been scored in space engineering, one of the examples being the launch of the Columbia shuttle spaceship. The preparations and the flight itself became possible due to the talent of U.S. workers, technicians, engincers and scientists.

Yet when the shuttle is now orbiting the earth we are inclined to think of the prospects the flight holds out rather than of the difficulties that have been overcome. Space flights are not an end in themselves but rather an opportunity to make a profound study of the cosmos and master it. Efforts that can help humanity to overcome many key problems.

The Soviet space program is aimed precisely at that. In America, too, articles and statements are now appearing on the possibilities of using the flight of shuttle-type space vehicles for peaceful purposes. However, such articles and statements are clearly a minority against a background of speculation about the spaceship's potential military possibilities. People in the Pentagon are gleefully rubbing their hands. After all, more than two-thirds of the shuttle flights are to be made in the Pentagon's interests. The ship's 30-ton carrying capacity will enable it to put round the earth orbit spy satellites of a new generation, military laser stations and other military hardware. The Pentagon regards the shuttle as a spacecraft intended for shooting down the enemy's artificial satellites or seizing and bringing them to the vehicle's 18 meter hatch. In other words, the Pentagon sees the shuttle in the role of an omnipotent and (?insatiable) space pirate. Talks on the issue are being followed up by actions.

According to U.S. Air Force Secretary Verne Orr there are plans for setting up a special center at Peterson base, Colorado, to direct future military operations in space. The top men in the Pentagon and the administration's representatives make no secret of their intentions to use the shuttle space program for achieving domination in space and military strategic advantages over the Soviet Union. So in the chase for a military superiority--which is really a delusion--the men in Washington intend to turn the space around our globe into an arena of confrontation between our two countries. In this context the shuttle program can be regarded as a new round in the arms race, this time in space. How dangerous such a competition would be is quite obvious. It would increase the possibility and scope of a nuclear holocaust. To prevent outer space from becoming militarized is a task that is in the interests of mankind. The Soviet Union is precisely for such an approach to the conquering of the space around our planet. Thus, back in 1967 this country proposed the principles of countries' activities in studying and using the cosmos. The joint Soviet, United States experiment, the Soyuz-Apollo venture, showed that peaceful cooperation in space between our two countries is quite possible.

Military Operations Viewed

LD131355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Clinging to Illusions"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of the Air Force V. Orr has stated that there are plans for the creation of a flight control center at Peterson Airbase in Colorado which will direct all military operations in space, including forthcoming flights of spacecraft carrying military crews.

As the Boston GLOBE reports, the Pentagon has also prepared a report to the Congress calling for the accelerating of the program for putting laser weapons into space.

In February Edward Teller, one of President R. Reagan's main advisors on scientific questions, briefed the Congress on the successful underground testing of a device producing x-rays in Nevada. Its source is a low-powered nuclear explosion. It is proposed that the reusable shuttle spacecraft, whose first launch is scheduled for 10 April, be used to put laser weapons based on this principle into space. At the same time the Pentagon recommends that over a period of 15 years 10 permanent military orbital stations be set up in outer space. They would carry laser weapons with slower acting chemical energy sources. The Pentagon report asserts that 100 "death ray" weapons could "wreck an operation involving the simultaneous launching of a thousand ICBM's."

With the White House's blessing the Pentagon is preparing yet another round of the arms race in pursuit of the chimera of military supremacy. Militarist-chauvinist forces in the United States cannot give up the illusion that some new "superweapon" will enable them to speak to the world in the language of blackmail and diktat.

The whole of postwar history has shown how illusory is Washington's stake on military force. Its attempts to upset the military-strategic balance and achieve supremacy for the attainment of its foreign policy aims are futile. Such feeble attempts only whip up the arms race and aggravate the international situation. It would be in the interests of the peoples of the whole world to prevent the U.S. militarists' attempts to spread the arms race to space. A good foundation for success in this matter is contained in the Soviet proposals for limiting the arms race and in the 1967 treaty on the principles of the activity of states in researching and utilizing space.

ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON U.S. REFUSAL TO EXTEND VISA

LD140114 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, conducted by Soviet television U.S. correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin: "Before Dr Arbatov's Departure for Home" after U.S. visit; place not given--Arbatov responses recorded in Russian fading to English translation]

[Text] [Question] Dr Arbatov, let us begin with a general impression of your visit to the United States.

[Answer] Well, these are rather complicated impressions because my visit coincided with some very grave events, including the attempt on the President's life. I would say that on the whole I was unable to discern any earnest foreign policy as yet. The Reagan administration is probably the most ideological administration in American history and these mainly provincial propagandists brought up on rigid anticommunist traditions are daily inventing something. Indeed, hardly a day passes without some kind of a provocation or fabrication in lieu of a foreign policy, such as the campaign about international terrorism or about helping El Salvador with arms. All this leaves a pretty sad impression on the whole.

What one fails tc see is how the administration's convictions are going to be tied in with the realities of the present-day world. This is most important of all because those realities practically leave no room for all these [word indistinct] promoted by cold war emotions.

[Question] Dr Arbatov, you are leaving because the State Department has refused to extend your stay in America. The affair has received considerable publicity here. It was reported in practically all the American newspapers and has become something of a sensation, discussed on television and over the radio. What is your view of this situation and of the actions of the State Department?

[Answer] The reason why my visa was not extended was given quite candidly. I was told I could not take part in a television debate on 10 April involving such prominent Americans as Senator Sam Nunn, who is considered a leading expert in matters of armaments and arms control. I understand he was specially coached for this debate over several weeks at the State Department. Clearly this was to have been a debate on important issues. I formed the impression that there were serious apprehensions about my participation, fear that Americans might hear the truth about Soviet foreign policy, about the state of the military balance, the truth about the decisions of the 26th Communist Party Congress in the Soviet Union and the proposals made there by Leonid Brezhnev. In some respects this is understandable. When a policy is based on boosting military spending as much as possible, on getting new arms programs accepted, on (?reining in) allies and so forth it is inevitably necessary to rely for support on myths and first and foremost on the myth of a Soviet threat. Naturally, every word of truth becomes dangerous in this context.

But I think there is also another motive behind this move. This is a clearly provocative step and in general we are being provoked continually just now. The idea is to break off the dialogue between us altogether. As it is, that dialogue has turned into a trickle. We are living at a dangerous time and the situation is becoming more dangerous. It is essential to keep talking but this is something distasteful for certain quarters and they are trying to break off this talking. I must say that Americans themselves have had plenty of angry words to say in the press about the action against me. (?Will Morrison Phelps) described this as cutting off one's nose to spite one's face and it is being said that big statesmen acted in this matter as third-rate paranoiac politicians. I could scarcely add anything to such comment.

RULING CIRCLES KEEP QUIET ABOUT EL SALVADOR CRIME

LD131452 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 13 Apr 81

["Strange Lack of Information"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS--TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

The whole world has been shocked by the monstrous crime of the fascist El Salvador junta which staged a bloody repression against peasants and their families in the area of Yarutela and Santa Elena, near the frontier with Honduras. The brutal killing by punitive troops of more than 1,500 people, including children, women and old men, who were herded into a cave, and then bombarded from airplanes, is wrathfully denounced by the public of the countries of the American and other continents, only the ruling circles of the United States keep silent, pretending that nothing unusual took place in El Salvador. Moreover, as is asserted by a representative of the U.S. Department of State, the Washington administration has received no information about the blood bath staged by butchers of the Salvadoran people. In his words, he only "saw" reports about that, that were transmitted by news agencies.

Such a statement of an official Washington representative cannot but be the cause of surprise, at least. Really it is surprising that such an institution as the Department of State, if one is to believe its representative, learnt of the events in El Salvador only from reports of news agencies. There are enough and to spare "sources of information" at its disposal, it would seem. Let alone the very El Salvador junta which owes its very existence to Washington, or its embassy in El Salvador. The United States is known to have transferred to that country a log of "advisers", a solid contingent of the so-called Green Berets who maintain direct contacts with the junta's armed forces.

It is exactly Green Berets, according to reports coming from El Salvador, who not only prepare punitive operations against El Salvadoran people, but are directly involved in those operations.

And if the representative of the Department of State does refer to reports of news agencies, as the only source of information about the events in El Salvador, it should also be advised to see a photodocument that has been distributed by ASSOCIATED PRESS channels. That document is yet another irrefutable proof of the mass killing of 1,500 El Salvadoran citizens, the crime which is compared with full ground now with the massacre staged by American military against residents of the Vietanamese village of Song My.

USSR CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO FIRED ON

LD120806 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] San Francisco, 12 Apr, TASS--A terrorist action has been staged in San Francisco against the consulate general of the USSR. A shot from firearms was fired on the building of the consulate general, in the vestibule of which there were people. The bullet pierced the front and inner doors. Only by a happy coincidence no one was hurt.

The authorities are conducting an investigation.

COMMENTARY NOTES SOVIET-CHINESE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW122015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance was signed in February 1950 and came into force on 11 April of the same year. Its 31st anniversary fell on 11 April this year. Station observer Sergeyev writes in this connection:

This treaty served the vital interests of the Chinese people. The close alliance and extensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of this treaty reliably guaranteed the freedom and independence of the Chinese people. The treaty played an inestimable role in safeguarding the achievements of the Chinese people's revolution.

In February 1950, 4 and 1/2 months after the founding of the PRC, the young republic was experiencing serious economic difficulties. With U.S. aid, the remnants of the Kuomintang Armed Forces made one raid after another upon the PRC. In accordance with this treaty and at the request of the PRC Government, the Soviet Union sent an air division to China, thus stopping the raids by the Kuomintang bandit gang. During the Korean War between 1950 and 1953, groups of the Soviet Air Force also defended China's airspace from being raided by American aircraft.

In accordance with this treaty and other agreements, the Soviet Union assisted the PRC by building more than 250 large industrial projects and some industrial branches that were unprecedented in China in the first 10 years after its founding. Such aid is clear proof of the Soviet people's true friendship for the Chinese people. It can be seen from this that the treaty and agreements signed by the Soviet Union and China accord with the common interests of the people of both countries.

In the early 1960's, however, Mao Zedong and his followers took the road of halting cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the road of openly opposing world socialism in total disregard of the Chinese people's interests. In the eyes of Chinese leaders, the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty was an obstacle to implementing their plan for organizing a so-called broad united front against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. After establishing contacts with the United States and other imperialist countries, China stepped up its attacks on the Soviet-Chinese treaty.

On 3 April 1979 the Chinese Government declared that it had decided not to extend this treaty. To defend itself, the Chinese side declared the treaty was outdated and did not conform to reality. This allegation is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the Chinese leadership's unfriendly acts toward the Soviet Union.

There is also another motive behind the Beijing leadership's decision not to extend the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty. The decision is a pose adopted by Beijing to hint to the imperialists in the United States and other NATO countries as well as Japan that China has completely abandoned its anti-imperialist stand and is opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as peaceful and progressive forces and that the NATO countries can count on the Beijing leadership as a reliable partner.

Recent facts have fully proved this. Current Chinese rulers are getting closer and closer to the U.S. and other imperialists. This policy has nothing in common with the interests of the Chinese people. The imperialists will not become friends of socialism.

INSTITUTE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CCP HISTORY

LD131445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "60th Anniversary of CCP"]

[Text] A scientific conference in connection with the CCP's 60th anniversary was held 7-8 April at the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute. Scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and the CSSR took part in the conference together with Soviet sinologists.

The conference was addressed by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Dr of Historical Sciences O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee department first deputy chief.

M.I. Sladkovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the SRV Social Science Commission and a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and other scholars from the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries delivered scientific reports.

The CCP's formation in July 1921, the speakers stressed, was the result of the growth in the political activeness of the Chinese working class and the boost to the revolutionary-democratic and national liberation movement in the country under the tremendous impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the successes of Soviet Russia. The CPSU's political and organizational aid and support and solidarity from the entire international communist movement helped to turn the CCP into the vanguard of Chinese society's revolutionary forces.

The USSR's victory in the war with Japan, the liberation of northeast China from Japanese militarism and the help rendered to the Chinese communists in organizing a powerful revolutionary base in Manchuria created preconditions for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the formation of the PRC. All this promoted the assertion of internationalist positions, the overcoming of nationalist tendencies in the CCP and the PRC's transition to socialist building.

However, in the late fifties the leadership in the CCP was concentrated in hands of Mao Zedong's petty bourgeois nationalist grouping which distorted the principles of socialism in both domestic and international policy. This led to the severance of the CCP's ties with the international communist movement and directed China's development along the path of creating a militarist state.

The profound crisis the PRC is experiencing has been the result of the CCP's theoretical and practical deviation from Marxism-Leninism and the PRC's alignment with the world's imperialist and reactionary forces. This course is at variance with the Chinese people's fundamental interests.

A way out of the critical situation in which the CCP has found itself is possible only on the basis of the surmounting of the Maoist heritage.

At the conference there was a fruitful exchange of opinions on topical questions of the CCP's history and its role at the present stage.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT SHOWS DANGER OF NUCLEAR UMBRELLA

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 13 Apr 81

["A Nuclear Threat and Not a 'Nuclear Umbrella'"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS--TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes: The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo is making feverish efforts to suppress the scandal in connection with the sinking of a Japanese cargo vessel by an American submarine and the wave of public anger this has caused in Japan. At first the embassy even tried to blame the Soviet Union for the sinking of the Japanese dry-cargo ship. But this provocative attempt fell through and the embassy is now trying to explain away the disaster as an "accident" and promises to pay the damages to the Japanese side.

Neither the American submarine, which came up to the surface after ramming into the bottom of the Japanese vessel, nor the American Air Force plane which appeared over the disaster scene helped the Japanese seamen from the sinking ship. This fact alone, representing a crying violation of international law, of marine traditions and simply of human duty, is utterly unjustifiable. What is more, the American side reported on the collision with the Japanese vessel only thirty-six hours after the accident. The Japanese seamen were left at the mercy of the elements and rescue operations were considerably delayed.

This tragedy occurred off the Japanese island of Kyushu on the same day when the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, Mike Mansfield, speaking at the Japanese Newspaper Editors' and Publishers' Association, claimed that there are no relations more important in the world than relations between the United States and Japan. The piratic actions of the American submarine showed up such statements for what they were worth. The attitude taken by the American command can only be described as an arrogant, slighting one to Japan, one humiliating to its national interests.

So much for the moral stand, a rather unseemly one, adopted by the Amercian command. The political aspect of the incident looks especially dangerous. Forth-one American submarines with nuclear weapons on board are constantly cruising the seas around the Japanese isles. These are "floating nuclear bases" of the USA, and each of these bases has missiles with nuclear warheads exceeding many times the power of the atomic bombs dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki thirty-six years ago. It is not hard to see what a serious danger is constantly hanging over Japan, considering that there are also American nuclear weapons sited in its territory.

Washington has created a whole theory of the so-called "nuclear umbrella" opened by the United States over Japan in order to protect it against the mythical "Soviet menace." But Japan is faced with quite a real danger arising from American "military presence" and from the fact that the American Armed Forces in the Japanese isles and in the seas around them have a powerful nuclear arsenal. The American "nuclear umbrella" actually makes Japan a hostage of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

It is easy to understand the political storm that has been aroused in Japan by the sinking of the Japanese ship Nissho Maru by an American nuclear submarine. There is something in common between this disaster and the tragedy that took place off Bikini Atoll in the Pacific on March 1, 1954 when Japanese fishermen aboard the Fukuru Maru were covered with American radioactive ashes. In any case, these two tragedies are a reminder of the serious danger to which the Japanese people are exposed because of Japan's involvement in American nuclear strategy. They also serve as a serious warning to those in Japan who are pressing ahead with war preparations contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese public.

JAPAN-SOVIET SESSION TO SET SALMON FISHING QUOTA

Japanese Proposal

OW080013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (KYODO)--Japan proposed Tuesday that its salmon catch quota in the restricted northwest Pacific waters in 1981 be set at 45,000 tons, 2,500 tons more than in 1980. The proposal was made at the second-day session of the Japan-Soviet talks to decide the catch quotas in 1981 for salmon in the waters. The Soviet Union, however, did not make any proposals on the quotes on Tuesday.

Japan also proposed that the banned areas for salmon fishing and the fishing period be kept unchanged from last year. Japanese sources said the Soviet Union sought Japan's views on the amount of fishery cooperation fee which Japan will pay to the Soviet Union this year. Japan, however, avoided indicating concrete figures, saying the matter should be discussed after an agreement is reached on the catch quotas. Japan was allotted a catch quota of 42,500 tons in 1980, or the same as in 1978 and 1979. Japan also agreed to pay a fishery cooperation fee of yen 3.75 billion in 1980 to the Soviet Union, yen 500 million more than in 1979.

USSR Proposal

OW090025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (KYODO)--The Soviet Union proposed Wednesday that Japan's salmon catch quota in the northwest Pacific waters this year be set at 40,000 tons, 2,500 tons less than that agreed on for 1980. Japan had proposed Tuesday that it be allowed to catch 45,000 tons in 1981.

By species of salmon, the Soviet Union proposed that the catch volume of dog (chum) salmon be restricted to 3,300,000 fish, red (sockeye) salmon 800,000 and silver (coho) salmon 100,000.

It also said operation in waters surrounded by the 200-mile zones of the Soviet Union and the United States should be restricted to between June 26 and July 15.

In addition, it proposed that Japan pay a fishery cooperation fee of yen 4.17 billion this year, compared with last year's yen 3.75 billion.

Japanese sources said the Soviet proposals were more severe than those made last year. But they noted that the proposals were more realistic when compared with those made at the start of last year's negotiations. Japan had been allowed to catch 42,500 tons annually since 1978.

By species of fish, Japan was allowed to catch 3,800,000 dog salmon, 1,100,000 red salmon and 1,200,000 silver salmon each in 1979 and 1980.

As for period of salmon fishing operations, Japanese fishing vessels were allowed to operate between May 1 and July 31 in the past two years.

UZBEK RADIO REVIEWS U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

GF110825 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 9 April carries a station observer's commentary entitled: "U.S. Policy and Pakistan's National Interests." The radio states that with the coming to power of the Reagan administration a marked development has been observed in relations between the United States and Pakistan, particularly in the military field. Noting that the new U.S. administration attaches no importance to world public opinion, the radio says: "For instance, at a time when U.S. arms confiscated from Afghan counterrevolutionaries and other rebels are being exhibitied in Kabul, Washington is promising arms to all its allies. Instead of discouraging Islamabad's militarization policy, the new U.S. administration has made it known that it intends to provide the Ziaul Haq regime with $2 billion in military aid. The aid contemplated by the U.S. administration involves M-60 tanks, F-16 aircraft, 30 [word indistinct] military transport planes, [word indistinct] and antitank missiles. (?This kind of aid is also being extended to) NATO countries which are accomplices in the aggressive U.S. military policy."

The radio says that "Pakistan's experience from its membership in the CENTO military organization should suffice to make it realize the true U.S. objectives." Noting that Pakistan's military ties with the United States have created problems for the Pakistanis, the radio states: "These ties have also had adverse effects on Pakistan's relations with Iran, a country which is currently being [word indistinct] by the United States, and with Afghanistan and India. The people of Afghanistan and India are observing regretfully Washington's moves aimed at disrupting peace in South Asia." The radio notes that Ziaul Haq's policy of militarization and his intention to lead Pakistan into military alliances constitute a setback to this country's interests. It concludes: "Nevertheless, the Ziaul Haq regime is having great difficulty in suppressing protests and demonstrations in Pakistan. The Pakistani people regard the U.S.-Pakistan military alliance as (?one of the most important issues they currently face)."

KARMAL DISCUSSES AFGHAN TASKS WITH HERAT OFFICIALS

LD131507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "The Revolution's Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Apr--The April revolution was from the start a revolution of Afghanistan's working people aimed against exploitation and oppression. Within the first days of victory its enemies, in the shape of U.S. imperialism, Chinese great power chauvinism and Pakistan's ruling militarist circles, unleashed an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said this in a speech delivered at a meeting with representatives of the population of Herat Province. He resolutely condemned the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, who are encroaching on Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty and on the gains of the country's working people. The Afghan leadership, B. Karmal said, serves the people's interests. It respects Islam and the customs and traditions of the country's population and aims to build a progressive and developed society in Afghanistan.

In order to achieve this aim, he went on, there must be an atmosphere of peace and calm and all the country's patriotic national forces must unite to smash the enemies of the people and the revolution who are being smuggled in from outside. We declare the need, he stressed, to settle our differences with Pakistan and Iran by means of bilateral talks and we wish to have friendly relations with every country in the world. He reiterated that those who have left the country under the influence of the false propaganda of the enemies of the April revolution can return to a warm welcome. In their reply speeches the representatives of the population of Herat Province voiced support for the policy of the party and the Afghan Government and assured the country's leadership that they will resolutely combat the intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 16TH CZECHOSLOVAK CP CONGRESS

Lenart, Strougal Speak

LD131215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Report by TASS special correspondents: "Beneath the Banner of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 7 Apr--The 16th CPCZ Congress is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere of unanimity. With a high sense of responsibility and with great commitment the delegates are discussing the program for the country's economic and social development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and are determing new targets for the building of a developed socialist society. On behalf of party organizations and labor collectives they are expressing approval of the CPCZ's domestic and foreign policy and giving assurances that through efficient work everything will be done to promote the implementation of the party's plans.

In their speeches the delegates stress that the experience of building developed socialism in the USSR, generalized at the 26th CPSU Congress, represents for the communists and the entire people of Czechoslovakia a rich source of knowledge, inspiration and mobilizing force.

Today's morning session was addressed by CPSU delegation head L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, whom the congress delegates and guests greeted with warm, prolonged applause.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was listened to with tremendous attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause. The audience greeted the closing words of the speech and the toasts proposed by L.I. Brezhnev by standing and giving a tumultuous ovation. The congress participants chanted: "Friendship! Friendship!" and "Brezhnev! Friendship!"

On behalf of the congress delegates and guests and the entire Czechoslovak people J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak CP Central Committee, chairing the session, expressed most sincere gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his high assessment of the CPCZ's activity and the people's labor and the role of unbreakable Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship in the building of socialism and communism and the struggle for world peace.

We rate highly, J. Lenart said, the comprehensive relations, mutual understanding, cooperation, trust and mutual respect existing between our communist parties.

Accept, dear Comrade Brezhnev, our assurances that the Soviet poeple have had, have and will continue to have in the peoples of Czechoslovakia constant, loyal and devoted friends. We ask you to convey to Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people our warm comradely greetings and wishes for the new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

The speech by CPSU delegation head L.I. Brezhnev was televised live in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Poland. It was also heard and seen by tens of millions of people in Britain, Spain, Italy, France, the FRG, the United States and other countries.

At the evening session L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, delivered a report on the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1981-85." Our congress' work, he said, is taking place under the influence of the great ideological richness and valuable decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The majestic building program approved by the Soviet communist congress is an inspiration to us and opens up new possibilities of further mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

It can be said with a sense of satisfaction that in the last 5-year period we made progress in the building of a developed socialist society. This is the result of creative and selfless labor by our citizens translating the 15th party congress line into concrete actions.

The chief goal of party policy in the forthcoming period is to preserve and raise the living standard we have attained and to strengthen the population's confidence in the future in accordance with the results of the country's national economic development.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the speaker noted, we propose to increase national income by 14-16 percent, with average annual increases of 3.4-3.7 percent for industrial output and 2 percent for agricultural output.

Machine building and electrical engineering remain the basic components in national economic development. We hope to increase output in these sectors by 33-35 percent, with output increasing by 40-50 percent in the electrical engineering industry.

The fulfillment of the chief tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are dependent on the CSSR's more active participation in international division of labor, above all in socialist economic integration. The long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period through 1990 plays a key role in the development of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries.

We want to ensure increases in the average wage in line with the results of economic activity. We must apply more consistently the principle of personal material interest.

Funds allocated for individual and public consumption will have increased by 7 percent in 1985 compared with 1980.

L. Strougal expressed confidence that communists and all working people in the country will honorably fulfill the tasks determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The 16th CPSZ Congress is continuing its work.

Sindermann, Olszowski Speaks

LD131437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Biryukov and Ye. Grigoryev: "Under the Banner of Internationalism; At the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 9 Apr--The CPCZ is a firm and inextricable part of the international revolutionary movement, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today. Its 16th congress has reaffirmed that.

The great successes won by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in socialist building have made a deep impression on the foreign participants in the congress. In their speeches they note that this displays the mighty force of real socialism and gives ever new confirmation of the all-conquering effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the cohesion of the socialist community countries.

The congress atmosphere is characterized by a businesslike summing up of results, optimism, and a clear orientation toward new labor achievements. The successful results of the country's socioeconomic development over the past 5 years show convincingly that the cause of the Czechoslovak communists has become the cause of the entire people, the head of the SED delegation, SED Central Committee Politburo member H. Sindermann, stated from the congress rostrum.

In the face of the increased aggressiveness of imperialist policy which has led to the exacerbation of the international situation, the SED attaches paramount significance to the further consolidation of the socialist countries' close cooperation in all spheres of social life. We wholeheartedly welcome the important decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which open up new opportunities and prospects for the socialist community and the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and social progress, the speaker continued. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech here at the CPCZ Congress has demonstrated again the Soviet Union's great concern for peace.

In the present international situation, M. Ovari, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said, great significance attaches to the consolidation of the socialist community states' unity and to the vigorous demonstrations by various detachments of the international communist and workers movement and the world's progressive forces in favor of peaceful coexistence, international security, the continuation of detente, and disarmament. In its foreign policy Hungary pays special attention to the development of close friendship and cooperation with the USSR, the CSSR and the other fraternal countries. Hungary will continue to take an active part in joint activity within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA, since this is a reliable basis for our further socialist gains and development.

The alliance and friendship between our parties, states and peoples, the head of the PZPR delegation, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary S. Olszowski, said addressing the congress delegates, rests on the profoundly understood principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Stressing that during the 36 years of the existence of the people's power and the building of socialism Poland has achieved great successes in all spheres of public life. The speaker pointed to the gravity of the situation now prevailing in the country which contains a threat to the supreme gains of socialist statehood and structures. The PZPR representative gave assurances that the Polish communists will never allow anyone to push Poland from a socialist path of development.

The understandable comradely, internationalist, concern in connection with the events in fraternal Poland has been reflected in the CPCZ Central Committee report and the speeches delivered by many delegates and foreign guests. They voiced the hope that the Polish communists, with the support of all true patriots, will be able to deal the necessary rebuff to the intrigues of the socialist system's enemies and defend the cause of socialism, the true interests of their people and their motherland's honor and security.

Describing the present world situation, representatives of communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties pointed to the activation of the aggressive forces of imperialism. As the Guatemalan Labor Party delegation noted, the aggravation of international tension has been caused by the adventurist, aggressive and interventionist policy of reaction and imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. The goal of the "position of strength policy," pursued with the support of the Beijing leaders, consists in weakening socialism's positions and influence on the course of international events, reducing the militancy of anti-imperialist forces in the developed capitalist countries, and delaying the growth of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The peoples of the whole world see the Soviet Union and its allies as the main bulwark of world peace. In this connection the Marxist-Leninist parties and the revolutionary democratic forces note with satisfaction the steady growth of socialism's might and its strengthening impact on the course of world development. They speak of the abiding significance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the need for the all-round cohesion of the present-day revolutionary forces, and their determination to continue to make their contribution to the struggle for the cause of peace, freedom and socialism.

The discussion ended today of the CPCZ Central Committee report, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission report, and the report on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR" for the years ahead.

The delegates unanimously approved the CPCZ Central Committee's political line and practical activity in the period under review and the party's general course toward the building of a society of developed socialism, the consolidation of friendship with the CPSU and the USSR, and active struggle for peace. The congress approved the report of the credentials commission. The election of the leading organs of the CPCZ took place in the afternoon.

Comments on Brezhnev Speech

LD140917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS roundup: "A Consistent, Principled Course"]

[Excerpt] TASS, 10 Apr--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress continues to arouse a wide response among the international public. Discussing and commenting on this speech, press organs in foreign countries stress that it was further vivid proof of the principles and consistent nature of the Soviet country's peace-loving foreign policy course and that today, as yesterday, the USSR is prepared for active dialogue for the sake of peace and is persistently and purposefully seeking ways of curbing the arms race. We are immeasurably happy that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indefatigable fighter for the cause of peace and socialism, outstanding figure in the international communist movement and true friend of socialist Czechoslovakia, took part in our congress' work, the Prague newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes. Czechoslovak communists and all our people heard his wise speech with tremendous interest and attention. We are particularly grateful and obliged to the Soviet leader for the high assessment he gave of the CPCZ's activity and of our country's successes and achievements. The sacred principles of socialist internationalism, which is a keen weapon in the struggle against any and all attempts by international imperialism to weaken the socialist community's unity and cohesion, form the basis of our relations with socialist countries.

The weighty voice of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which come out actively in defense of universal peace, rang out from the platform of the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague, Warsaw's TRYBUNA LUDU stresses. L.I. Brezhnev's speech again confirmed the tremendous importance of one of the new Soviet proposals on curbing the arms race on the European Continent--the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe, including American foward-based facilities. The adoption of this proposal would create a more favorable atmosphere for talks on curbing the destructive and extremely dangerous arms race.

The international problems raised in L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Prague are problems touching on the most important issues today, on the destiny of peace and detente, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, published in Budapest, notes. The Soviet leader again reasserted the USSR's desire to strengthen peace in Europe and elsewhere and to end the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities and the replacement of such facilities already on European soil, including American forward-based facilities. The Soviet Union proposes constructive talks on all these questions. The USSR's readiness for businesslike and honest dialogue is in sharp contrast to the short-sighted maneuvers of certain Western circles, which allegedly profess themselves in favor of detente but in practice follow a course aimed at undermining detente and whipping up the arms race, the Sofia newspaper ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME notes. The Soviet Union, Belgrade's BORBA writes, is convinced that success in talks between states comes only when attempts to dictate terms to each other are set aside and when there is a real will for peace and mutual respect for the partners' interests. A great impression was produced in the West by the Soviet Union's readiness--expressed in L.I. Brezhnev's speech--for businesslike, constructive talks on topical international problems at any level, with no preliminary conditions. The USSR, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE notes, has again proposed a resumption of West-East dialogue.

PRAVDA PRAISES DECISIONS OF CPCZ CONGRESS

LD131003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Road of Creation"]

[Text] The congresses of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties are always great events in the life of each country and of the international communist and workers movement. Historic significance attaches to the 26th CPSU Congress. Its decisions and constructive proposals in the international sphere are continuing to generate deep interest and are inspiring the communists and working people of our country and the fraternal socialist states to new successes and achievements. The 12th BCP Congress has just taken place.

The 16th CPCZ Congress completed its work yesterday. The detachment of over 1.5 million Czechoslovak communists represents a militant and mature social force. The CPCZ has accumulated a large amount of valuable experience of political struggle and the leadership of society. Over the six decades of its glorious history the party has honorably endured all trials and made a considerable contribution to the development of the revolutionary process. Today the CPCZ is confidently leading the Czechoslovak people along the path of building a mature socialist society. Fundamental problems of social and economic development are being successfully resolved in the country. A high standard of material prosperity among the masses has been achieved. The steady boosting of science, art, the people's education, and health care has been ensured.

The CPCZ's successes and its high prestige in the international communist and workers movement are based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This loyalty was graphically manifested in the work of the 16th congress, which is a new milestone on the path of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR and has made a fitting contribution to the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The communists and people of the fraternal country welcomed with enthusiasm the participation in the congress' work of a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress generated tremendous interest and a broad response not only in Czechoslovakia but also in other countries.

The congress demonstrated with renewed force the indestructible unity and friendship of the Czechoslovak communists and CSSR working people with the party of Lenin and the Soviet people, and the resolute will of the fraternal parties and countries to continue to strengthen their cohesion and augment the might of the socialist community.

"By safeguarding our socialist community," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, "we are defending the people's most priceless possession--peace and security. This is so because the socialist countries are now making a decisive contribution to the prevention of war and because they act as the standard-bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament."

The 16th CPCZ Congress noted that the urgent tasks of the struggle against the danger of war and for the peoples' peaceful future advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress are a program of action for Czechoslovak communists as well.

The CSSR is a firm element in and active member of the socialist community, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and CEMA. The intensification of relations and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries has been and remains the cornerstone of Czechoslovak foreign policy. The nucleus of this collaboration is the all-round strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist alliance between CPSU and the CPCZ.

"Cooperation with the Soviet Union," Comrade G. Husak said in the report at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "embodies the vital interests and aspirations of our people. The Czechoslovak communists and our entire people assess highly the Soviet Union's role as the decisive bulwark of socialism and of everything revolutionary and progressive in the world, as the hope and guarantee of peaceful development, against whose might imperialist and militarist circles' attempts to dictate their will to other peoples are dashed. The 26th CPSU Congress again demonstrated with renewed force this role played by the Soviet Union."

The Czechoslovak communists' lofty forum took place in an atmosphere of firm unity in the party ranks and cohesion around their combat staff--the CPCZ Central Committee. The congress analyzed in depth the results of previous years, set large-scale but perfectly realistic tasks in domestic and foreign policy, and defined a clear-cut course toward the further development of socialist democracy and the people's initiative.

Building a mature socialist society requires the solution of diverse and increasingly complex tasks. And this must be done under conditions of growing opposition and at times openly hostile intrigues on the part of imperialism's most aggressive forces. In the present climate the key to success lies more than ever before in working better, more efficiently and in a more organized way, and in incessantly strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and all-round cooperation. The spirit and guidelines of the Czechoslovak communists' congress accord with this approach. The CPCZ is gearing the links of the country's national economy to participate still more actively in socialist economic integration. The congress stressed the increasing importance of correctly harmonizing the socialist countries' national and international tasks.

Consistently continuing the party's general line on the building of a developed socialist society, the 16th CPCZ Congress elaborated a detailed program for the work of the party and the country during the coming years. In the economic sphere it is planned to make a decisive switch to the intensification of the national economy and to improve efficiency and work quality. A great deal of attention is being paid to further increasing the party's leading role in every sphere of life and to improving its ideological and organizational work. The Prague forum showed that the CPCZ is tackling fundamental problems in a socialist manner and standing firm on Marxist-Leninist positions, which is the surest guarantee of confident advance toward new heights.

Led by the proven Communist Party, Czechoslovakia's working people are starting to implement the decisions of their party's 16th congress. Soviet people are gratified by the success of their Czechoslovak friends and comrades-in-arms and by the wonderful prospects for the CSSR's development. Shoulder to shoulder we are building a bright future, and the peoples of the fraternal countries have common aims and aspirations and a common will to further strengthen the cause of socialism and peace.

FISCHER ADDRESS SED CONGRESS ON PEACE INITIATIVE

LD132206 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

"If a review of our country's foreign policy is positive, it is the result of our party's purposeful policy," Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer said here on Monday when addressing the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

Referring to the new Soviet proposals for political and military detente, Mr Fischer said that this peace policy pointed far into the future, yet its implementation brooked no delay.

Oskar Fischer compared the irresponsible and unscrupulous attitude of certain imperialist circles towards the future of mankind with how "the GDR heeds its politico-geographical and military surroundings and acts responsibly. The socialist German state, our party, have sent out a steady stream of constructive, peaceful, cooperation-oriented impulses.

"For the socialist states, the struggle for peace is not a temporary tactical exercise." Mr Fischer went on. "For this reason, they are engaged in this absolutely decisive issue together with all forces that are interested in peace, disarmament and detente."

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's preparedness for further shaping the policy of peaceful coexistence in the relations with capitalist states, including the Federal Republic of Germany. "It goes without saying that in this process respect of sovereignty and equality by all partners is the precondition," he said.

The socialist peace programme as a collective strategy required also consistent work for strengthening socialism, Oskar Fischer continued. "The GDR was, is and remains a stable and reliable partner in implementing the socialist peace programme. The GDR's word and deed are identical," he said to the stormy applause of the delegates.

HONECKER CITED ON SOCIALIST UNITY, PEACE PLAN

LD131543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Ties of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr--The SED is linked by indestructible ties with the party of Lenin. The militant alliance of the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR is a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks of socialist building in the republic, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, writes in EINHEIT, the theoretical journal of the party's Central Committee.

The article is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the SED's foundation. The 26th CPSU Congress, which was graphic proof of the victorious advance of communism, demonstrated with new force the strengthening fraternity and friendship between the CPSU and the SED, he said.

From the first days of its foundation, the SED has pursued a policy aimed at safeguarding lasting peace in Europe and the world and reducing the threat of the outbreak of a new world war. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states the GDR is making every affort to achieve positive changes in the world in the interests of detente in the eighties.

The proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are an imposing and realistic program aimed at resolving the most urgent problems of the present day. While the imperialist forces, and particularly aggressive circles in the United States, continue their course toward the aggravation of the international situation, the voice of peace and reason has again been heard from Moscow. The GDR wholly and fully supports the Soviet proposals.

The SED is making an important contribution to the all-round consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of its unity and cohesion and consistently advocates the intensification of collaboration with the fraternal countries.

The anniversary of the SED's creation, E. Honecker stresses, coincides with another important event in the GDR's life--the 10th congress of the party, which is marching toward its forum united and cohesive. The unity of the party and people is strengthening.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH WORKERS ON CONTINUING TENSION

LD141033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Warsaw Dispatch by Correspondent Oleg Losoto: "The Warel Communists]

[Text] The Warel electronic apparatus works is not a large enterprise, especially compared with the neighboring Warsaw car factory. Warel was founded in People's Poland out of the need of its developing economy. We arranged our meeting by telephone with Zdzislaw Lomowski, first secretary of its PZPR committee. Together with Lomowski, committee secretaries Zdzislaw Cieslik and Jan Orlowski were already awaiting us, as well as fitter Stanislaw Zawada and engineer Bogdan Dziuba.

The subject of our talk was the opinion of the collective, and above all of party members, concerning the way out of the difficult political and economic crisis in which Poland has found itself. We also wanted to know what position the members of the works PZPR organization occupy in the sharp struggle developing against the manifestations of anarchy in the country, against the adversaries of socialism which have penetrated some links of the trade union Solidarity.

Zdzislaw Lomowski showed us the latest issue of the works paper. "Look," he said, two interviews were printed there, one with a representative of Solidarity and one with a representative of the branch union. We belong to the metal workers trade union. Read them.

These two, side by side, clearly illustrated the problems of many collectives: the parallel existence of various trade unions. When the Solidarity representative was asked how he cooperates with his colleagues from branch unions, he replied: "We do not cooperate; there is no need for it." On the other hand the branch union strives for such cooperation. "We see one of the reasons for the difficulties which our society is experiencing in the split of the workers' class," Lomowski stated. "Each one of us, workers and party membrs, now lives through difficult days." Fitter Stanislaw Zawada joined in the conversation. "I have been working at the works for 22 years now, but I would not wish anybody to live through what we have lived through. For instance, a strike alert was announced, while we know that stores lack basic goods and products. Has the strike reduced these shortages? And yet, from Solidarity we experience great psychological pressure."

Of the wide gamut of problems characterizing the present situation in the country, the Warel communists unanimously single out the most important ones as those connected with the party and the life of party organizations. They oppose everything which threatens the unity and cohesion of the PZPR and which weakens its political strength and its ideological influence.

There are some in the PZPR who would like to make use of discussions to force through views alien to a Marxist-Leninist party, while covering their deviations with a fine flourish of pseudo-party phrases about ideological pluralism and the "partnership" of different political forces.

All this just plays into the hands of openly antisocialist forces attacking the PZPR and its leading role in society. The party should rebuff all actions which weaken its ranks; it must defend socialism decisively.

The discussion at the works party committee lasted nearly 2.5 hours. Communists sincerely convinced of the correctness of their viewpoint told us about the work in progress and shared their ideas about the commencing report and election campaign, the preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress and individual talks with party members. "Such talks should act as a fine mesh [geste sito]," Zdzislaw Lomowski said. "It must be said that at the present difficult time not all PZPR members pass the political maturity test." The Warel works communists are only one of the many thousands of PZPR organizations. They must work today under difficult conditions, which demands not only steadfast convictions but also personal courage.

PUJA'S COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH GROMYKO REPORTED

LD131415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Excerpt] A.A. Gromyko gave a lunch in F. Puja's honor at which an exchange of friendly toasts took place.

Present at the lunch were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; CPSU Central Committee executives and other officials; and the Hungarian foreign minister's accompanying party.

On the same day the Hungarian foreign minister gave a press conference to Soviet and foreign correspondents. In his statement on the Soviet-Hungarian talks held in Moscow he said the following: "The fact that they were held shortly after the 26th CPSU Congress gives our talks particular significance.

"A.A. Gromyko and I examined a wide range of questions relating to the international situation and noted the positive impact which the important proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are making on international public opinion.

"The last MSZMP Central Committee plenum paid a great deal of attention to the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and expressed the hope that the governments of the countries concerned will respond to these extremely important Soviet peace initiatives in a constructive spirit and with a willingness to take practical steps. I do not think I would be giving away any secrets if I were to say that it was precisely on these questions and proposals--questions of peace and security, detente and disarmament, questions affecting every person--that our talks were concentrated. We examined the question of what we can do together to resolve them, mobilizing all our potential in order to do so.

"As our ruling party and state organs have said, the Hungarian People's Republic endorses and supports the Soviet proposals, which are aimed at reducing tension, furthering the cause of disarmament, eliminating centers of local conflict and improving Soviet-U.S. relations for this purpose, maintaining a dialogue between the socialist and capitalist countries and developing mutually advantageous ties. We are ready to actively participate in solving these tasks.

"Our people have just celebrated the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. More than three decades have passed since the Soviet Army liberated our motherland. As a result of the Hungarian people's strenuous labor and the country's socialist development, the internal political situation in our motherland is now stable and there are close ties between the party and the masses. Neither attempts in the spirit of the cold war nor anticommunist campaigns aimed against socialism can shake our people's commitment to socialism or the unity of the party and the people. This unity is a guarantee that the great tasks set by our party's 12th congress will be fulfilled.

"The Hungarian People's Republic is actively engaged in international work. This is firmly founded on the stability of our domestic policy; the political, economic, cultural and scientific results we have achieved in building socialism; and our party's principled policy and adherence to its alliance commitments as a member of the socialist community.

"We attach particular importance to strengthening and developing existing multilateral relations with the socialist countries, especially to expanding Hungarian-Soviet relations. I am convinced that the present talks will help to further deepen the traditional fraternal relations between our countries.

"The international situation is currently extremely complex. The international atmosphere is now more tense. There is much talk in the world of the reasons for this, but the root cause is often obscured in the process. The main reason is the U.S. ruling circles' violation of their current international commitments and agreements, their unprecedented intensification of the arms race, their desire to unilaterally upset what they themselves previously acknowledged to be a military equilibrium, and their desire for military superiority. The ruling circles of some developed capitalist states see a reintensification of the arms race and the creation of ever more types and systems of mass-destruction weapons as a solution to domestic and international difficulties. They accompany all of this with fierce antisocialist and anti-Soviet ideological and propaganda campaigns.

"In this connection I consider it necessary to stress particularly also that the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe directly threatens Hungary's security, too, and the implementation of these plans will have very serious consequences for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"Our motherland, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is pursuing different aims. We are consistently striving to create favorable external conditions for building socialism, to promote the maintenance and widening of detente and to strengthen peace and international security. We know that as long as the socialist countries have existed this has never been an easy task, and it is particularly difficult nowadays. Despite this we are optimistic. A firm basis for this optimism is provided by the constant development of our alliance and multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries both within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks and in the sphere of bilateral relations.

"Our government and people express their solidarity with the liberation movements and with the liberated peoples. We are developing our relations with the developing and nonaligned countries on the basis of mutual benefit and in the interests of the common anti-imperialist struggle.

"Hungary advocates the elimination and political solution of localized centers of conflict which are appearing in the developing world, and is prepared to promote this as far as it can.

"As for the developed capitalist countries, we are striving in a spirit of peaceful coexistence to establish stable and mutually beneficial relations with them. It follows from the very character of our social system that we and our allies are actively promoting the creation of an atmosphere of international confidence by our proposals and initiatives.

"The activity which we began in the interests of implementing the Helsinki Final Act, our delegation's consistent advocacy of a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting and Hungary's stances at various disarmament talks have been subordinated to this.

"We deem it our duty to pay paramount attention to developing active ties among the socialist and developed capitalist countries and, as far as possible, to work with them so as to find mutually acceptable and rational solutions to the vitally important problems of Europe and all mankind.

"At our talks with Comrade Gromyko we paid great attention to the development of bilateral Hungarian-Soviet relations and to the deepening of Hungarian-USSR cooperation. Fulfilling the mission of honor entrusted to us by our parties and governments, we held talks which were useful for both sides on Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in the foreign policy arena. Our talks were characterized by a complete unity of views. And this is natural: The last MSZMP Central Committee plenum also stressed that there is a complete unity of views between the MSZMP and the CPSU on all fundamental questions. Our parties' recent congresses stressed the particular significance of strengthening cooperation both in the socialist building sphere and in the foreign policy sphere.

"The meetings and talks on urgent questions of our cooperation between Comrades Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are an outstanding traditional event in our bilateral relations. In addition, the frequent meetings of our party and state leaders are evidence of the great scope of the development of our extensive and multilateral political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and sporting ties. I want to stress the particular role played by Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in building socialism in our motherland, particularly in satisfying our requirements for basic raw materials. Mutual understanding and a mutual readiness to help are the basis for the solution, beneficial to both countries, of the questions which arise in the process of development.

"Now, as before, it is particularly urgent to make the most thorough study and use of mutual experience. There are things we can gain from the Soviet Union's rich experience, including its international activity, too. For this very reason we consider it important that there be a bilateral exchange of opinions on foreign policy questions and a coordination of our positions.

"In conclusion, I would like to reemphasize that there has been a complete unity of views at our talks both on the questions under discussion in relation to bilateral ties and all questions of the international situation and the tasks facing us." F. Puja then answered journalists' questions.

SCINTEIA CITED ON ROMANIAN TRADE UNIONS' ROLE

LD131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent S. Petukhov under the general headline "The Day's News in the Fraternal Papers"]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Apr--Talking today about the results of the congress of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions, which have more than 7 million members, SCINTEIA notes the growing significance of trade unions in the country's life.

The congress documents, the paper writes, indicate the importance of the widespread proliferation and generalization of leading experience accumulated in the course of socialist competition, in production organization and in the struggle to improve output quality and for scientific and technical progress. The general strengthening of labor discipline and order, the education of the new man with high political consciousness and a developed sense of civic responsibility--those are the urgent tasks of trade union work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV'S AUSTRIAN TRIP

TV Interview

AU121521 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2007 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Interview granted to Austrian radio and television by Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, at the Vienna Imperial Hotel on 10 April--recorded, in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Tikhonov] We have had extensive negotiations with President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky, as well as with other statesmen, and on this occasion we have reviewed what has been accomplished in the field of bilateral relations between our countries. We exchanged opinions about what we will have to do in the future. We can say with satisfaction that on both sides, the willingness was clearly displayed to continue deepening cooperation, and to expand the economic, scientific, cultural and other relations to the mutual benefit of the Soviet and Austrian peoples.

We would like to express our appreciation to President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Kreisky and other Austrian statesmen for the good climate in which our negotiations took place.

[Question] In your opinion, how is the current and future state of the development [of relations] between our two countries to be assessed?

[Answer] We are of the opinion that on the whole, our cooperation in all fields of bilateral relations is developing favorably. It can be noted with satisfaction that our opinion regarding this question is identical with the assessments expressed by leading Austrian politicians. Soviet-Austrian relations have a consistent, steady nature, and are not subject to any cyclical fluctuations. Such a stability is the result of the consistent and constructive work that has been performed by both sides at many different levels.

Contacts at the highest level between the Soviet and Austrian leaders are of great importance for our relations. Our good relations were and are based on the 1955 state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, and on the status of permanent neutrality that has been adopted by your country.

I should like to stress once more that our orientation on multifaceted, friendly cooperation with neutral Austria is of a fundamental nature, and--as has again been confirmed during the talks that have taken place--the Austrian side is taking an analogous approach to the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

Thus we can view with confidence the future of Soviet-Austrian relations, which can be regarded as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation, based on equal rights, between states with different social systems. The favorable climate in our relations has also exerted positive effects on the development of our economic contacts. The volume of our trade relations 10 years ago barely reached R200 million. Today, this volume amounts to R1 billion, or more than 22 billion schillings.

In the past 5 years, the trade volume has doubled. In the present situation, when the economy of the Western world is in a declining phase, such a trend in our trade, in my opinion, is important for Austria's industry. At the beginning of this year a new long term program for developing economic relations between our countries until 1990 was signed in Moscow. This program is bound to play an important role in expanding our economic relations, and we fully intend to make every possible effort to this end.

At present, negotiations are underway with firms from a number of European countries, including Austria, about the construction of a new, large gas pipeline. The implementation of this project would permit us to more than treble gas deliveries to your country--provided, of course, as I have pointed out, that the Austrian firms participate appropriately in the construction project.

Negotiations have also started on the participation of Austrian firms in building a new metallurgical plant in our country, a metallurgical plant with an annual capacity of about 500,000 tons of rolled products. Yesterday, Soviet foreign trade organizations concluded a large contract with the Voest-Alpine Corporation, which will supply 800,000 tons of pipes in the next 4 years to the USSR. The Soviet Union has also placed further orders for various inland waterway boats, floating cranes and other equipment. Moreover, large quantities of consumer goods will be bought.

The essential part of our negotiations with the Austrian chancellor was devoted to these important issues. I believe that the understanding we reached will help bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations, on a number of specific issues, that are currently being held with Austrian firms, and thus give the starting signal for some new projects. It is important for both sides also to cooperate in other fields. This, too, was discussed during our negotiations. These days an agreement about cooperation in the public health sector was signed, and an expansion of our exchange in the fields of culture, sports and tourism was decided on.

[Question] You have gone into details of the economic results of your visit to Austria. May I ask you, as an economic expert: How would you characterize the USSR's economic development prospects in the coming 5 years?

[Answer] Our country's economy is developing, as before, dynamically and at a quick pace. The Soviet Union has a powerful economic potential, and at present is turning out one-fifth of the world's industrial production. The development of the Soviet economy is the basis of our people's constantly growing prosperity. Anyone who has ever visited our country will confirm that our citizens have no misgivings regarding their future. They are firmly convinced that by their work they can secure for themselves a dignified position in society, that they are not threatened by unemployment, that their children can be certain of getting the necessary education, that the state will take care of them when they are old or should they become ill.

All these are the accomplishments of real socialism. They characterize the Soviet way of life. As far as our plans for the future are concerned, it must be said that "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, provide for a stable growth of our economy, a high economic development rate, an essential, absolute growth of production and, on this basis, a further increase of the Soviet people's living standards.

Gigantic funds are spent on social benefits, on the construction of schools and other educational institutions, kindergartens and day nurseries, sanatoriums and convalescent homes, and medical and sports installations. In the coming 5-year period, 50 million citizens of our country will get new apartments, and thus improve their housing conditions. Let me remind you that all these services are available for the Soviet people either completely free of charge or for minimal charges.

[Question] Now, let us turn from the economy to the most important questions of international politics. What is your attitude toward the potential solution of those questions which so intensively occupy us all these days?

[Answer] International problems did indeed play a rather prominent role in our talks with the Austrian politicians. This reflected the USSR's and Austria's deep concern over the serious complication of the international situation that has developed as a result of the dangerous actions by the opponents of detente. We shared the opinion that in the present international situation, irrespective of how diverse it may be, there is one question that is of equal importance to all peoples: the question of preserving peace.

And it is precisely this lofty aim that is served by the program for improving the international situation which was broached recently by Leonid Brezhnev. This program includes a number of initiatives that are highly important for the cause of peace. These initiatives are aimed at attaining mutually acceptable accords serving to safeguard peace in Europe, Asia, America, the Middle and Far East--in short, throughout the world. These initiatives center on the proposals for curbing the arms race. They are concrete, realistic and include the main aspects and directions of military detente.

The USSR proposes to resume, without delay, the talks with the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic armament; maintaining, of course, all the positive results obtained in this sector up to now. It goes without saying that such negotiations must be waged on the basis of equality and equal security. In the interest of peace and security on our continent, we propose a just solution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. It is necessary to establish a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles by NATO and the Soviet Union--including, of course, the American forward-based missiles in this region. Such a moratorium could remain in effect until the conclusion of a permanent treaty on limitation, or better still, the reduction of these means by the two sides in Europe.

The holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be an important stage on the road to strengthening security on the European Continent. To make a positive solution to this problem easier, we have proposed extending the zone where confidence-building measures should apply in the military field to include the entire European part of the USSR. The zone of confidence-building measures should be expanded accordingly also by the Western states.

In the course of our talks in Vienna, we have most attentively listened to the views of the Austrian side on the questions discussed. It is obvious that each of us can have his own views on this or that problem, but I think we were agreed on the main thing: namely, that it is necessary to halt the arms race, to preserve detente and to strengthen peace.

Kreisky's Comments

LD081446 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Those who hold dear a peaceful and calm life on earth cannot but welcome the proposals of President Leonid Brezhnev put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, said Austria's federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Speaking here at a press conference for Soviet newsmen, he stressed that in the current international situation it is necessary to make everything to move the process of detente forward. In this connection, Austria favours a successful completion of the Madrid meeting and will for its part take steps in this direction. Within the UN framework and on other international forums, we shall strive to make the contribution we are capable of to the achievement of concrete results in the field of disarmament. In this sense, we regard as important the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Of great importance for the all-European co-operation, Bruno Kreisky went on to say, is the Helsinki Final Act which must be implemented in its totality. I would like to recall that Austria from the very beginning favoured the convening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. That conference is now discharging its useful role.

Referring to relations between Austria and the USSR, the chancellor stressed their traditional nature pointing out that they are developing in a favourable spirit. Between our countries, there are no problems or differences on major questions, the federal chancellor said.

The successful development of these relations has been proved once again by the official visit to Austria by head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov.

Our countries have been, so to say, pioneers in the field of organizing economic cooperation in Europe. We were the first to conclude an agreement on the supplies of Soviet natural gas to Austria and of Austrian pipes for the main gas pipelines to the Soviet Union. It will not be overstatement to say that our ties in the economic field have been model ones, and face favourable prospects.

The Austrian side, the chancellor said in conclusion, is very much pleased with the talks with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov. The talks were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. New targets have been charted for broadening cooperation between the two countries. The results of the talks provide basis for assuming that the bilateral relations will continue to develop successfully in the future.

Praise for Trade Ties

LD111907 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS--TASS economic observer Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The recent official visit of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov to Austria has further deepened the dynamic, constantly expanding business ties between the USSR and Austria. The visit has convincingly demonstrated that Soviet-Austrian relations are becoming ever more diverse and rich in content with every passing year. They are developing, and come up with new initiatives are put forward in the sphere of the economy as well. [sentence as received] Constant efforts of both sides, their common interest in mutually beneficial and equal cooperation have brought positive results. The solid structure of trade and economic, industrial, scientific and technical ties which has taken shape in post-war years reliably serves the national economic needs of the Soviet Union and Austria. The economies of our two countries do not compete with each other; on the contrary, they are mutually complementary for each other's benefit.

This is confirmed by the fact that reciprocal deliveries of goods dynamically grow from year to year. In the past five-year plan they increased more than two-fold to reach a record high--almost a billion roubles--in 1980. There is every ground to believe, Nikolay Tikhonov said during the visit, that such a trend will continue.

The fruitful character of Soviet-Austrian business relations, the desire of both sides to use them to the full for utilising broad potentialities of our economies have quite logically necessitated the signing of a long-term programme of development and deepening of economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1981-1990. Signed in Moscow recently, the programme is already being implemented.

An important contribution to its realisation is the signing during the stay of the Soviet prime minister in Austria of one of the biggest contracts ever won by the Austrian Steel Industry. The case in point is the delivery of 800,000 tons of pipes to the Soviet Union in the next four years by the state-owned industrial association Foest-Alpine.

One of the most important features of Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation, and this was reiterated during Nikolay Tikhonov's visit, is energetics. The Republic of Austria was among the first to develop cooperation in power supply. The first agreement on the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Austria in exchange for pipes was signed way back in 1968. The agreement, the federal Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky said at a dinner in honour of the Soviet premier, had stood the strength test very well. And it is not accidental that both sides, motivated by a desire to raise their business relations to a new level, have mapped out concrete prospect of their development, such, for example, as possible participation of Austrian companies in building a metallurgical plant and a new pipeline in the Soviet Union. This would allow to increase the deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Austria.

Muhri on Visit

LD121602 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 Apr, TASS--The results of the official visit to Austria by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, are another convincing illustration of the possibility and mutual benefit of peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations between states with different social systems, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, said, speaking in Linz. The results of the talks which were held during the visit, he emphasized, constitute a positive contribution to the cause of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Republic, the preservation and continuation of the relaxation of tension and to the cause of ensuring peace in Europe and all-round implementation of the decisions of the European conference.

These results take on a particular importance in the conditions of aggravation of the international situation, aggravation which has been brought about by the U.S. new administration's endeavours to pursue a policy from the position of strength, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, diktat and speeding up the arms race, Franz Muhri pointed out.

The new big Soviet order for the delivery of 800,000 tons of pipes, he went on to say, will contribute to ensuring employment in the Austrian economy. This order, as well as favorable prospects for concluding other mutually beneficial agreements are an evidence of the dynamic development of the Soviet national economy.

The expansion of economic relations with socialist countries, Franz Muhri stressed, meets the national interests of neutral Austria. Therefore the Communist Party of Austria consistently comes out for their all-round development.

PRAVDA on Visit

LD131459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Warm Reception"]

[Text] Vienna, 9 Apr--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here on an official visit, met with the leadership, activists and members of the Austrian-Soviet Society. Present at the meeting were J. Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry, F. Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, prominent public figures, scientists and representatives of business circles.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was welcomed by F. Traenkler, vice president of the Austrian-Soviet Society. M. Klug, general secretary of the society, spoke of the society's activity in the cause of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Austria and the USSR.

N.A. Tikhonov then spoke. Expressing thanks for the warm words addressed to the delegation, he noted that during its years of activity the Austrian-Soviet Society has become a mass public organization uniting people with various world outlooks and professions and from various social categories--workers and representatives of the intelligentsia and other strata of the population.

I would particularly like to draw attention, N.A. Tikhonov said, to that part of the Austrian-Soviet Society's multifaceted activity which is connected with illustrating the tremendous contribution of Soviet people and our state to the defeat of Hitler's Reich and to liberating the peoples and countries of Europe from fascism.

The wreaths and fresh flowers laid by the residents of Vienna and other cities and villages in the country at the monuments to Soviet servicemen are clear evidence that the Soviet servicemen's feat in the great battle against fascism will remain forever in the people's memories. And the fact that this memory is preserved here in Austria is precious to every Soviet person.

The great role played by your society and its high prestige are indicated by the fact that Austria's state leaders are attentive toward it and give help to the society.

I would like to take the opportunity offered by our meeting to note that great and useful work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries' peoples is also done by the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society operating in the USSR.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Austria, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers stressed, are evidence of how fruitful cooperation can be between states with different social systems.

The good prospects for the further development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria are also indicated by the thorough and useful talks we have had in the last few days with federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Peace and creation--these are the two dearest, most precious concepts for every Soviet person, and they express the essence of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

The new foreign policy peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report at the 26th Communist Party Congress offer an answer to the most urgent problems of international relations. They are a consistent continuation and development of the peace program elaborated by our party.

The foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state are indissolubly united with our main task in the domestic policy sphere--tireless concern for the people's good.

In conclusion N.A. Tikhonov wished the leaders, activists and members of the society new successes in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace throughout the world.

On the same day the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers held a reception in the Soviet Embassy in honor of B. Kreisky; the reception took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Today N.A. Tikonov and his companions visited the memorial complex at Mauthausen, created on the site of the former fascist concentration camp. In this "death factory" the Hitlerite butchers tortured, shot and hanged over 122,000 prisoners, including 32,000 Soviet citizens. In Mauthausen the Nazis savagely tortured Hero of the Soviet Union Gen D.M. Karbyshev.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers laid wreaths at the monument to the victims of Mauthausen, the Soviet memorial and also the monument to D.M. Karbyshev.

At the wreath-laying ceremony an honor guard was mounted and the state anthems of Austria and the Soviet Union were played.

The flagship of Austria's steel industry is the Voeest-Alpine State Industrial Association in Linz.

This, the country's biggest enterprise, was visited today by N.A. Tikhonov. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was warmly welcomed by J. Ratzenboech, head of the government of upper Austria, and members of the association's board. N.A. Tikhonov inspected the industrial zone of the factory complex.

H. Alfalter, director of Vdeest-Alpine, stated that more than 30 percent of the association's output is sent to CEMA countries.

N.A. Tikhonov expressed confidence that the Austrian people's creative capacities and the labor of their workers, scientists and engineers and industrial leaders will continue to serve the cause of Austria's progress and the development of cooperation between states, including between Austria and the Soviet Union, and the cause of detente and peace. He asked for cordial greetings and best wishes to be conveyed to all the enterprise's collective. During his visit a contract for the association to supply 800,000 tons of pipes to the Soviet Union was signed in a ceremonial atmosphere. On the same day N.A. Tikhonov returned to Vienna.

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTARY DENOUNCES FRG REVISIONISTS

LD131814 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The West German DPA has reported that the main revisionist organization in the FRG, the so-called Association of Expellees has asked the laender television companies to annul the corrected German maps which are shown on evening television newscasts. According to this request, the 1937 borders should be shown--those including the territories of the GDR, the western areas of Poland and Soviet territories. The West German television companies have promised to consider the revisionists' requests carefully and benevolently. Here is what our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

The recent conference of culture ministers of various laender of the FRG, which has the decisive voice in educational matters in the country, has acceded to the similar pretensions of the Association of Expellees and recommended that the Reich frontiers be valid for school maps and textbooks. Thus, West German schoolchildren will be taught not the geography taught to all children in the world, and which reflects the actual state of affairs on our continent, but another geography which exists in the feverish minds of politicking revisionists; as if May 1945 never happened, nor the agreements between the USSR, Poland, the GDR and the FRG, nor the Helsinki Final Act; as if the present frontiers in Europe were not acknowledged as final and inviolate.

The appetite grows with eating. Now the Association of Expellees, which it is noted, benefits from generous state funds, has begun teaching adults. Since they only rarely reach for the school atlases, they want to compel them to view the suitably drawn revisionist weather map each day on the television screen, resting assured that along with the isobars and the weather graphs the 1937 frontiers will be shown. Drop by drop, the revisionist poison will penetrate the televiewer's consciousness so that he should gradually become aware that the Hitler Reich can still be resurrected from nonexistence, that, as the fuehrer used to teach, the future of Germany lies in the east and that the signed agreements can be treated lightly.

It is quite possible that a time will come when West German television will, in fact, meet the revisionists' demands. One cannot exclude such a possibility. Recently, FRG television goofed as badly as the workers in the FRG's Ministry of Education. As reported by the press in many countries, the most popular FRG television program included a three-part film called, Escape and Expulsion, which was made according to the recipes of Goebbel's propaganda kitchen. The film had treated the causes and effects of past events as cards are treated in the hands of a card shark. The West German television screens showed the Russians and Poles to be unsated robbers and bloodthirsty beasts, while the German's were depicted as innocent lambs and the victims of violence.

For the time being, the West German revisionists are training in falsifying the past and redrawing geographical maps. No doubt, however, they are also thinking of the future, of changing not only maps but Europe itself--especially, of course, in the East. The continued attacks by revisionist circles in the FRG and the tolerance shown by certain state organs prove that there are people in the FRG who are carefully registering the atmosphere in Europe--and not only the atmosphere watched by the weatherman. Reports in the FRG mass media, overblown with German-style names being given to Polish towns, testify to this. The only question is how well documented are the political prognostications of those people who are attempting to shape policy with the help of the weather forecast. We only hope that they will not be compelled to convince themselves that politicians, like the weatherman, should not mix their wishes for reality.

WEST BERLIN AEROFLOT OFFICE ATTACKED EARLY MONDAY

LD131638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] West Berlin, 13 Apr (TASS)--In the early hours of Monday morning unidentified people carried out an attack against the Aeroflot offices in West Berlin. The windows of the office were pelted with stones and considerable material damage was caused.

In this connection it is worth noting that this is not the first attack on a Soviet institution situated in the British sector of West Berlin. To judge by all accounts, the British troops of occupation are no longer taking effective steps to protect Soviet missions located in this town and to guarantee the security of their staff.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR, GISCARD MESSAGE

LD141030 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the Ambassador of France in the Soviet Union Henri Froment Meurice at the latter's request.

The ambassador presented to Andrey Gromyko a message from the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Some international problems of mutual interest for the USSR and France were touched upon during the talk.

WEINBERGER HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 10 Apr, TASS--Talks are continuing here between U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who had meetings with Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Defence Minister Lelio Lagorio. The Pentagon chief is due to meet with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today.

Observers have evaluated Caspar Weinberger's visit to Rome in the wake of his visits to London and Bonn as an indicator of the wish of the U.S. administration to ensure support from its West European NATO partners in pursuing a policy, whose main component part is the buildup of military preparations.

No official reports have so far been published on the subject of the talks in the Italian capital. But many observers are expressing confidence that their main subject was the deployment on that country's territory of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Caspar Weinberger is known to have put forward the same demand in London and Bonn using, as usual, absolutely unfounded statements on some "Soviet military menace."

Apart from it, as the press reports, the sides are discussing the question of increasing Italy's military role in the Mediterranean. In so doing, the Italian Armed Forces must "if necessary" fill the gap that could form as a result of the dispatch to the Indian Ocean of naval ships of the Sixth U.S. Fleet, which is currently operating in the Mediterranean. It also follows from newspaper reports that talks on this issue "have been conducted for a long time already."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV, GREEK LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD111118 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent to the President of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis a telegram in which, on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the Day of Independence, he conveyed to the president congratulations and wishes of wellbeing and progress to the people of Greece. In his reply telegram Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed his profound thanks for the congratulations, and for his own part, conveyed the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev personally and also to the Soviet people. The telegrams expressed the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and Greece will be further developed for the benefit of consolidating international peace and security, in the interests of the Soviet and the Greek peoples linked by traditional friendship.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and the Prime Minister of Greece Yeoryios Rallis have exchanged telegrams in connection with the national holiday of Greece--the Day of Independence.

LEADERS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD072048 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has addressed to Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto a telegram conveying on behalf of the Soviet Government congratulations on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland.

For the fourth decade now, the telegram says, Soviet-Finnish relations have been successfully developing on the firm basis of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the treaty of 1948. The Soviet Union is gratified by the continuing growth of bilateral ties in various fields.

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed firm conviction that all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland will further strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of detente and peace.

In a telegram addressed to Nikolay Tikhonov the Finnish prime minister conveyed cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of signing the treaty.

Over the time it is in effect the treaty of 1948, the telegram points out, has become a reliable, solid foundation for goodneighbour relations of trust between Finland and the Soviet Union. Thanks to this treaty cooperation between the two countries covers diverse fields of human activity; ever new forms of cooperation, which are useful for both sides, are being developed. Mauno Koivisto specially noted the trade and economic ties between the two countries developing on a planned long-term basis.

USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen have also exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland.

REPORTS ON MOUNTING TENSION IN LEBANESE SITUATION

Israel Hit

LD131301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Lebanon: Tension Is Mounting"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 Apr--An exceptionally tense situation has persisted in recent days in various parts of Lebanon. Despite the vigorous efforts of the Lebanese central authorities aimed at a cease fire in the city of Zahlah and in the Lebanese capital, armed formations of the conservative "Lebanese front" have frequently provoked armed clashes with the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. Through the fault of the "front" fierce skirmishes involving various types of weapons, including heavy artillery, flared up yesterday in the southern outskirts of Beirut and in various regions along the so-called "red line" dividing the eastern and western parts of the capital. These skirmishes resulted in 10 dead and approximately 70 wounded.

Nor is tension abating in southern Lebanon, where Israel and the south Lebanese separatists are continuing acts of armed provocation against the civilian population.

The newspaper AS-SAFIR reports that in the past 2 days Tel Aviv has moved a further large subunit to the enclave controlled by the separatists.

The dangerous development of the situation was the subject of discussion at yesterday's joint session of the leadership of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement under the chairmanship of W. Junblatt and Yasir 'Arafat.

Having comprehensively discussed the development of events, those taking part in the session reached the conclusion that the aggravation of the situation in Zahlah and Beirut provoked by the reactionary forces was carried out with the knowledge and at the decision of Tel Aviv with a view to striking a blow against the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Palestinian revolution. The leadership of the national patriotic forces and Palestine Resistance Movement has elaborated specific measures to thwart this new plot.

Beirut, 7 Apr--G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, has opposed the attempts which imperialism and reaction are making to achieve the division of Lebanon. He condemned Israel's aggressive policy with respect to the Lebanese republic, pointing out that it is none other than Tel Aviv which is in fact now occupying part of south Lebanon and providing all-round aid to rightist Christian forces and sending them military specialists and experts who are taking a direct part in the Phalangists' acts of armed provocation. In his statement Hawi stressed that the desire of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to achieve the implementation of their aggressive designs through military intervention will meet with a resolute rebuff from the country's national-patriotic forces.

New York, 7 Apr--The UN headquarters is noting with alarm the continuing rise in tension in Lebanon, which is jeopardizing peace and security throughout the region. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim has spoken of the absolute need to ensure a reliable cease fire as an essential condition for taking other steps to stabilize the situation. His official spokesman has announced that K. Waldheim is maintaining links with the Lebanese authorities and all interested sides with a view to exerting a restraining influence on events. He has called for support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts aimed at halting military operations.

Tunis, 7 Apr--C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, has condemned the escalation of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon.

'Overall Plan' Seen

LD140945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS roundup: "The Aggressor's Patrons"]

[Text] Beirut, 10 Apr--Last night the Israeli military carried out the latest aggressive act against Lebanon. Israeli commandos, landed by helicopters near the city of An-Nabatiyah in the south of the country, attacked several settlements in the region. Detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanon's national patriotic forces gave the aggressor a fitting greeting and forced him to withdraw.

At the same time an Israeli warship, with the support of missile launches, subjected the outskirts of the city of Tyre to massive shelling. These provocative sorties were accompanied by flights by Israeli Air Force planes over Beirut and other major south Lebanese cities.

Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Politburo, noted in a statement here that the recent escalation of Israeli aggressive actions against Lebanon is directly connected with the U.S. anti-Arab course. Washington, the Palestinian spokesman stated, has in effect sanctioned operations by Lebanese separatists and Israel against joint detachments of the national patriotic forces and the Palestinian Resistance Movement in southern Lebanon, and also against the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces in that country.

Shaykh Hasan Khalid, supreme mufti of the Republic of Lebanon, received the U.S. ambassador to Beirut and told him that statements made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in Israel regarding events in Lebanon "are overtly hostile the Lebanese and other Arabs and effectively incite Tel Aviv to carry out new acts of aggression against the country."

Damascus, 10 Apr--The deterioration in the situation in Lebanon--both in Beirut and in Zahlah--and the continuing Israeli aggression in the south of the country form part of an overall imperialist-Zionist plan aimed at stepping up the pressure of Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement with a view to establishing colonial domination over Lebanon and turning it into a political and military base for imperialism and Zionism, says a statement adopted at a session of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

Beirut, 10 Apr--The Israeli military authorities are responding with the flagrant use of force to protests by Palestinian 'Arabs against the occupation regime established by Tel Aviv in the occupied lands. In the city of Nablus on the West Bank of the Jordan, a school where a demonstration was being held was stormed by Israeli soldiers.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-IRAQI TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD140828 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1930 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] A soiree was held on 9 April at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq. Here is a report by a Moscow radio correspondent who attended the soiree:

Prominent Soviet scientists, public and political figures and experts who have worked in Iraq met today in the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries. Among the guests was 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri, the Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union. The soiree was opened by Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR minister of education and the chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, who said:

[Begin Prokofyev recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] Comrades and dear friends: The great importance of the friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and Iraq which was signed 9 years ago lies in the development of the existing economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The treaty laid down a strong foundation for Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in many fields and has become an effective incentive in the struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism and for peace and social progress. In this we see before anything else the significance of the treaty between the Soviet Union and Iraq. [end recording]

He was followed by Petr Avdeyenko, the deputy minister of the ministry of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry and the deputy chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, who spoke about the development of the Iraqi Republic and Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation as well as cultural relations between the two countries. Petr Avdeyenko, speaking about Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation, said:

[Begin Avdeyenko recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] During the years of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq more than 100 agreements and other important documents relating to economic cooperation have been signed. One of these was the agreement to provide assistance for the development of the Iraqi economy, the construction of irrigation projects and the training of Iraqi national cadres. This cooperation renders aid to bolster the Iraqi economy and to raise the people's standard of living. With Soviet participation, national industries have been established in Iraq, including those concerned with the manufacture of electrical equipment, glass, pharmaceuticals, agricultural machinery, and others. All of this is the result of the successful cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri made a speech in which he said:

[Begin recording] Comrade Prokofyev, chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, comrade members of the society, comrades and friends: Today, the peoples of Iraq and the Soviet Union celebrate the ninth anniversary of the day of Iraqi-Soviet friendship. On 9 April 1972, the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union was signed in Baghdad. Since then relations in various fields have developed. At the level of economic cooperation and with the participation of the Soviet comrades many economic projects in industry, agriculture and irrigation have been completed or are being completed. Trade relations have also developed noticeably. This is also the case in the sphere of culture and in the arts. There are many Iraqi students and postgraduates in various Soviet institutes and colleges. Since 9 April, 1972, Soviet experts have been working on the aforementioned projects and have been making efforts to accelerate and activate the work in order to honor their commitments within the development plan being implemented by our struggling country. [end recording]

Economic Cooperation Noted

LD132346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The work of the 11th session of the permanent Soviet-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Technological Cooperation will begin shortly in Baghdad. Every session is considered a prominent event in the economic life of two countries. We have invited (Anatoliy Dvornikov), an official of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations to discuss current Soviet-Iraqi economic cooperation.

[Begin (Dvornikov) recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation has been developing successfully for well over 20 years and has reached a high level. This success is explained above all by the fact that cooperation is based on a stable and long-term foundation and on mutual benefit. Soviet and Iraqi organizations have been cooperating in the construction of important and giant projects in major branches of the public sector of the country's economy, such as the oil extraction industry, electric power generation, construction of water installations, the building materials industry and the training of national cadres.

The two countries' experts have jointly drawn up designs and carried out scientific research to provide a firm scientific foundation upon which to chart out the prospects of developing the Iraqi economy and Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. About 100 projects have been built during the years of cooperation, some of which are still under construction and are of immense importance to the national economy. Among these projects are the electrical equipment factory in Baghdad, the agricultural equipment factory in the town of Al-Iskanadriyah, the glass works in Ar-Ramadi, the antibiotic and pharmaceutical laboratories in Samarra', the hydroelectric power station in Dukan, the thermoelectric power station in An-Nasiriyyah, the canal that links Ath-Tharthar Lake and the Euphrates, the oilfields, and others.

Joint projects under Soviet-Iraqi cooperation have become a real school for training national cadres. During the years of cooperation well over 40,000 skilled workers, engineers, technicians and experts were trained with Soviet aid in various branches of industry, agricultures, science, culture and health care. A year has passed since the convening of the 10th session of the Soviet-Iraqi committee. When the results of cooperation during this period are reviewed, one point is worth noting: Three turbines in the thermoelectric power station in An-Nasiriyyah were commissioned in 1980. As for the hydroelectric power station in Dukan, five turbines were commissioned. The oilfields in (Hai), and the oil-testing installation at the Ar-Rumaylah oilfields and the cement-making plant in As-Samawah have become operational.

One can go on listing the projects which were implemented in 1980 and those which have already gone into operation. Marked progress has been made in the construction of hydroelectric power station in Al-Hadithah and of water projects such as the Ath-Tharthar canal, the Al-Fallujah barrage on the Euphrates and the major canal in the irrigation network of Kirkuk and (Quhaym).

A goods basis was established in the period between the two sessions of the committee for developing future Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. It is expected that well over 15 cooperation projects will be (?implemented) this year. [end recording]

DELEGATION MEETS WITH PDRY OFFICIAL IN ADEN

LD131018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1643 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Aden, 12 Apr (TASS)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY received a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Democratic Yemen by the invitation of the YSP leadership. Talks were held during which questions of further development of friendly ties and cooperation between the CPSU and YSP were discussed. The delegation related the efforts of the Soviet people, lead by the CPSU leadership aimed at the resolution of decisions of the 26th party congress. It was acquainted with the basis talks being resolved by the YSP in the fields of party construction, the development of the economy and raising the standard of living of the working people of the PDRY.

The general secretary of the YSP Central Committee stressed that the development of events confirms the topicality and importance of the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for maintaining the process of relaxation of international tension, improving the situation in the world and the struggle against the arms race. He noted the danger created by the stepping up of the military activity of the imperialist circles and their accomplices, including in the region of the Near East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

A.N. Muhammad reaffirmed the YSP's desire to pursue a line of the all-round development of South Yemeni-Soviet relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and to help in every way towards the further deepening of close ties between the YSP and the CPSU.

The conversation passes in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

SYRIAN RED CRESCENT GROUP VISITS TASHKENT

GF130610 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Arab Syrian Red Crescent Association returned to Moscow today at the end of its visit to the Uzbek SSR. Faruq Hamzah, the head of the delegation, who is also the chairman of the Arab Syrian Red Crescent Association, told a Tashkent radio correspondent that the delegation had studied the efforts being made in the Uzbek SSR to maintain and develop health services. He said: (?We are pleased) with the efforts that have been made to bring medical services to rural areas. We are equally pleased with the dispensaries in factories in which specialists are being employed.

Faruq Hamzah added that his country will benefit from the opportunity the delegation has had to acquaint itself with the efforts being made in the Soviet Union regarding the promotion of health services.

ALGERIAN JOURNALISTS MEET WITH SHARAF RASHIDOV

GF130525 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] The Algerian delegation visiting the Uzbek SSR was received today by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Mohamed Said, director of the ALGERIE PRESSE SERVICE. During his sincere talks with the visiting Algerian guests, Sharaf Rashidov explained Uzbekistan's efforts in the economic, scientific and social fields.

Tashkent Departure

GF140820 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Algerian journalists visiting the Uzbek SSR left Tashkent for Moscow on 12 April.

Mohamed Said, the head of the visiting delegation, who is also the director of the ALGERIE PRESSE SERVICE, made the following statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent before departing: We are leaving this republic with a lot of information and experience. (?It is impossible to see and not appreciate the achievements of Uzbekistan, which adheres to socialist principles.)

TASS, APS Agreement

LD131744 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr, TASS--Today an agreement was signed here on expanding cooperation between the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION and the information agency ALGERIE PRESSE SERVICE. The agreement provides for expanding the bilateral exchange of information services by the two agencies. On behalf of TASS, the agreement was signed by its General Director Sergey Losev and on behalf of the APS by the General Director Mohamed Belaid Ousseid. Present at the signing ceremony was Algeria's Ambassador to the Soviet Union al-'Ayyashi Yakir.

The sides expressed the confidence that the new agreement will serve the cause of consolidating the bilateral relations between the TASS and the APS news agencies, strengthening the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

During the stay in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the TASS news agency, the delegation of the leaders of the mass media of Algeria headed by the General Director of the APS Mohamed Belaid Ousseid visited Soviet Uzbekistan, saw the achievements of the Uzbek people in the field of industry, agriculture, science and culture, which are due to the Leninist national policy and to the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The guests from the friendly Algeria were received by the Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov.

The delegation saw the sites of the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, as well as the historical monuments of Samarkand.

During their stay in Moscow the guests from Algeria visited the newspaper PRAVDA Editorial Board premises and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

RESOLUTION OF SITUATION IN WESTERN SAHARA URGED

LD132206 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "For a Lasting Peace in the Arab Maghreb"]

[Summary] The USSR, loyal to the Leninist principles, supports the just cause of peoples struggling for freedom and independence and against colonialism and its remnants. Our country supported the struggle of Algeria against the colonialists. Our country supports the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. "From the premise of the principled attitude of supporting the firm right of peoples to self-determination, the Soviet citizens also sympathize with the cause of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara. For 5 and 1/2 years, Western Sahara has been a serious hotbed of tension which threatens peace in North Africa." The conflict wastes the resources of the countries of North Africa, resources which are needed for solving the urgent social and economic tasks. The imperialists assist the escalation of tension around Western Sahara: "Their aim is to consolidate their positions in North Africa which occupies an important strategic position, drive a wedge between Arab Maghreb countries and divert their attention from the common Arab task of eliminating the traces of Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

Since the emergence of the problem the USSR has been calling for a just, peaceful settlement on the basis of granting the people of that territory the right to self-determination, and it has supported all UN resolutions which are in line with this criterion." At the latest UN General Assembly session the USSR supported the resolution confirming the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. It called on Morocco and the Polisario to begin talks on reaching a final settlement of the problem. "The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, established by the Polisario, enjoys growing international recognition. Fourty-five countries have recognized it, including 26 African countries, that is the majority of the OAU members." The interests of the peoples of the Maghreb require a halting of the escalation of tension in Western Sahara.

CROCKER ON AFRICAN TOUR, U.S.-RSA TIES VIEWED

LD131006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs is touring a number of African countries. Our correspondent Viktor Anikin reports from Maputo, the capital of People's Mozambique:

Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, the Republic of South Africa [RSA], Botswana, Angola, Zaire and Nigeria--that is the route of the official tour of the American diplomat. The purpose of the visit is to inform the governments of these countries of the position of Washington's new administration with regard to the situation in southern Africa. What political baggage will Chester Crocker be carrying? Although at the present time the White House African policy has not been finally worked out, its negative symptoms already exist. For example, U.S. President Reagan hastened to call the South African Republic, the citadel of apartheid, a friendly state.

The myth of international terrorism, fabricated by the White House, in accordance with which detachments of the national liberation movement in the RSA and Namibia are seen as terrorist organizations, is encouraging the Pretoria regime to further military adventures. Chester Crocker himself has taken a hand in the noticeable turn in U.S. African policy. In an article for the press, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs highly assessed the RSA's role in supplying strategic raw materials to the West and warned that in the event of a civil war between the racists and the indigenous population this flow would cease.

Washington's game with Pretoria is untying the hands of the racists who, during the period of the coming into power of the new U.S. administration have sharply stepped up their terrorist acts against Angola, Mozambique and the other frontline states. The turn in the White House African policy is causing growing protests from political and public circles in the African countries. Fifty-one African UN member-countries issued a statement condemning the U.S.-RSA alliance. The U.S. administration's encouragement to the South African racists has been condemned by the OAU. Many heads of African states have publicly voiced their concern about the cooperation between the United States and the RSA. Such is the atmosphere in which his visit to 10 African countries is being made. There is no doubt that Crocker will be told in no uncertain terms that the new zig zag in U.S. policy is rejected by independent Africa.

GREEN BERETS ARRIVE IN LIBERIA 10 APRIL

LD101326 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr, TASS--A U.S. task force known as Green Berets arrived in Liberia today. This task force will hold in Liberia thirty-day exercises jointly with Liberian Army units, FRANCE PRESSE reports.

The Green Berets represent crack units intended for subversive and reconnaissance operations beyond the USA. They have on their record the suppression of the liberation struggle in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Chile, subversive operations in Vietnam, El Salvador and other countries.

UPI says that this year the Pentagon is to send five more units of Green Berets to Liberia. They will be airlifted directly from Fort Bragg (North Carolina) where they undergo special training. The U.S. destroyer Thorn is simultaneously on a "visit" in Monrovia.

This is for the first time that subversive troops from Fort Bragg are stepping on African soil, the fact which is seen by the press of a number of African countries as a dangerous precedent.

Their arrival, African observers say, is part of Washington's plan for increasing U.S. military presence in this region of the world. The United States has been persistently seeking to establish military bases on the continent and stakes on direct presence of American troops in Africa. The Rapid Deployment Force, which also includes the Green Berets, is planned to be used from bases in Somalia, Oman, Egypt and South Africa. The Pentagon is now out to secure at any price footholds in certain countries in western Africa. It is noteworthy that American propaganda has been giving lately a massive build-up to the Green Berets to condition the African public to their constant presence on the continent.

USSR PROVIDES FOOD, OTHER AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD11646 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1000 GMT 11 Apr 81 EA

[Text] At the end of our program entitled "Wave of Friendship on the Radio," I would like you to hear about the gift recently made by the Soviet people to the brotherly Ethiopian people. The Ethiopian port of Assab is one of the ports frequently visited by Soviet ships. Various types of cars, machinery for factories, tractors, agricultural machinery and other goods which are necessary for Ethiopia's economy are among the things delivered to Assab port by ships flying the Soviet flag. Recently, 50 trucks and 50 water tankers with motorized waterpumps were unloaded at the port. This shipment is only part of the 12 million birr aid package which the Soviet Government has earmarked for friendly Ethiopia. The Soviet people decided to send wheat and other foodstuffs to the brotherly people of Ethiopia affected by the serious drought that hit some regions of the country last year. The Soviet ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Boris Kirnasovskiy, in a statement on handing over the donation said that the people of Ethiopia would undoubtedly make good use of the assistance they received from their reliable friends to overcome the problems they faced at present and would without a doubt implement the aims of the national democratic revolution.

SOVIET SOCIETIES DONATE DROUGHT AID TO MADAGASCAR

LD131407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--The USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has sent free aid to the population of the drought-stricken Democratic Republic of Madagascar. A scheduled Aeroflot flight will deliver a consignment of medical supplies to Antananarivo, the country's capital.

AEROFLOT OPENS REGULAR AIR SERVICE TO SIERRA LEONE

LD131503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 6

[Report by special correspondent P. Barachev: "Aeroflot Routes"]

[Text] Freetown-Moscow--The IL-62M aircraft which opened the regular passenger route between Moscow and Sierra Leone's capital, Freetown, returned to Sheremetyevo yesterday from its long-distance flight.

"We are linked by political, economic and cultural relations with the Republic of Sierra Leone," A.I. Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation, says. "Many students from that country are studying in the Soviet Union. In Sierra Leone there are doctors, teachers and specialists of ours who are helping local fishermen to master complex equipment and modern fishing vessels."

With the Moscow-Freetown route Aeroflot has opened the 86th new regular line linking Moscow with the capitals of foreign countries.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S APRIL VISIT POSTPONED

LD062054 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--The visit to the Soviet Union by the president of the Republic of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, which was planned for mid-April, has been postponed at the request of Colombia. A possible new date of the visit will be agreed on and announced later.

U.S. 'THREATENING,' 'DESTABILIZING' NICARAGUA

LD131457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov commentary: "Weaving the Threads of a Plot"]

[Text] The military junta of Honduras has adopted a series of decrees "legalizing" the presence of foreign troops on this country's territory and recruiting of foreign mercenaries to replenish the Honduran Army, and also granting the local generals the "right to fulfill their tasks on foreign territory." It is obvious that this "legal basis" is substantiation for the formation on Honduran soil of an interventionist corps, whose task is to douse the flame of the national liberation struggle in El Salvador and stifle the revolutionary process in Nicargaua.

On the border between Honduras and Nicaragua a highly tense situation has come about: Armed clashes between units of the Sandinist people's army and gangs of Somoza followers operating from Honduran territory hardly cease. Over 100 officers and men of the Sandinist people's army have already died in skirmishes with them.

The United States is stepping up its preparations for armed intervention in Central America, which is threatening Nicaragua's security too. Numerous facts attest to this. The Managua newspapers BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO, the magazine PATRIA LIBRE and the U.S. magazine PARADE note that special camps have been set up in Miami (Florida) and other regions of the United States for surviving cutthroats from the Somosa guard and the Cuban counterrevolutionary rabble. Pentagon "instructors" train them for military operations against Nicaragua and knock together bandit detachments and "strike subunits" from them.

Reactionary U.S. circles are carrying out subversive activity aimed at destabilizing the process of economic revival in Nicaragua and eliminating the grim neocolonialist legacy in this country. An unbridled anti-Nicaraguan campaign is being waged in the press, and plots are being woven. The U.S. intelligence services are also making efforts to raise a "fifth column" within Nicaragua.

To the arsenal of weapons of economic blackmail being widely used by Washington with regard to Nicaragua, the use of food supplies as a "lever of pressure" has also been added. The United States has refused to fulfill the accord on granting Nicaragua credit totaling $9.6 million for wheat purchases this year.

The people of Nicaragua are fully determined to defend national independence, to protect the revolution's gains against all encroachments and attempts by imperialist circles and internal reaction, and to rebuff with arms outside aggression and the bandit sorties of counterrevolution.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT CUBA 15-25 APRIL

LD112042 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr, TASS--A squadron of Soviet naval ships consisting of the large anti-submarine ship Nikolayev, the escort ships Svirepy and Bditelny and the tanker Olekman under the command of the first deputy commander of the Black Sea fleet, Vice Admiral Vladimir Samoilov, will stay on an official friendly visit in Havana on April 15-25.

CUBA, USSR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

FL071649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1636 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A Cuban-Soviet cooperation agreement has been signed in Moscow, capital of the USSR, covering the fields of education, culture and science for the 1981-85 period. The document was signed by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and Cuban ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo.

The senior Soviet official said at the end of the signing ceremony that the new cooperation program is of great quality and covers various aspects. He placed special emphasis on the days of culture that will be held in the USSR and Cuba. Severo Aguirre, member of the party Central Committee, in turn briefly recalled Soviet-Cuban agreements covering the economy, culture and science, adding that the new program is superior to all previous ones.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ECUADOR

LD081210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Republic of Ecuador for 1981-82 has been signed in Quito. It provides for the further development of ties between the two countries in the field of science-ecucation, culture, art, cinema, radio and television and also authors' rights, publishing, sports and tourism.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON TRINIDAD PREMIER'S DEATH

LD080955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Sincere Condolences"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Sir Ellis Clarke, president of Trinidad and Tobago, a telegram expressing sincere condolences in connection with the death of Eric Eustace Williams, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

BRIEFS

FILM AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA--A week-long festival of Soviet cinema films has been held successfully in the Nicaraguan capital. Friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua are constantly expanding in a wide variety of fields. This Central American country has been visited by Soviet specialists in agriculture, power generation, ferrous metallurgy and higher education. During the festival, an agreement was signed in Managua between the Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography on cooperation in making full-length and short films, joint film projects, and the exchange of delegations and specialists in cinematography. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Apr 81 LD]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD131115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1981"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May--the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism!

2. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

In unity with the people lies the party's strength!

In unity with the party and in the party's leadership lies the people's strength!

5. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin live throughout the ages!

6. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist, communist fashion!

7. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!

May our great motherland become still stronger, richer and more beautiful!

8. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock, enterprising labor for the good of the motherland!

Let us fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions!

Everything for the good of man, everything in the name of man!

9. Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace!

10. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets!

11. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry!

12. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia!

13. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia!

14. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities!

15. Long live the USSR Constitution!

Long live socialist democracy!

16. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

May working people's participation in managing state and social affairs broaden!

17. Long live the Soviet trade unions--a school of communism and an influential force in our society!

18. Young men and women! Persistently assimilate knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be conscious fighters for communism!

Long live the Lenin Komsomol!

19. Long live Soviet women--active builders of communism!

Glory to mothers!

Peace and happiness to children all over the world!

20. Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training!

Vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains!

Long live the USSR's valiant armed forces!

21. May the Soviet people's unparalleled feat in the Great Patriotic War live throughout the ages!

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for our motherland's honor, freedom and independence!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the possibilities of developed socialism, and of production and scientific and technical potential!

Reduce material expenditure and increase the return on capital!

The economy must be economical!

23. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate scientific and terminal progress and introduce leading experience!

Ensure intensive development for the economy!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise higher the banner of socialist competition to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 5-year plan targets!

Work efficiently and to good standards of quality!

25. Glory to the Red Banner collectives, crack troops [gvardeytsy] of the 5-year plan marching in the vanguard of socialist building!

26. Working people of the Soviet Union! Improve labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every workplace!

Strengthen conscious communist discipline and display creative initiative!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate the development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East!

Increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad!

28. Working people of West Siberia! Utilize natural resources more rapidly and more efficiently for the good of the motherland!

Increase oil and gas extraction!

29. Working people in heavy industry! Improve the technical standard of production and output quality!

Meet more fully the national economy's requirements for raw materials, fuel, energy and metal!

30. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economical and reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation!

31. Working people in the chemical industry! Introduce progressive techniques and meet more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

32. Working people in industry! Expand the production and improve the quality of consumer goods!

Pay daily attention to the production of goods for the population and to the development of the services sphere!

33. Construction and installation workers! Improve capital investment efficiency!

Build swiftly, well and on a modern technical basis!

Commission the projects scheduled for commissioning in 1981!

34. Working people in transportation and communications! Reliably meet the national economy's requirements!

Introduce progressive and efficient forms of work!

Improve standards of service to Soviet people!

35. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the comprehensive, dynamic development of agriculture! Accelerate the pace of its industrialization and chemicalization and of land reclamation!

Implement more actively the comprehensive program for transforming the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone!

36. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz working people! Develop production specialization and concentration!

Make more efficient use of land, equipment, fertilizers and fodder!

Excellent quality in the spring fieldwork!

Let us gladden the motherland with a big harvest!

37. Working people in agriculture! Increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products!

Stockraising is the shock front!

38. Working people in trade, public catering and consumer services! Improve labor quality and culture and satisfy more fully the demand from the population!

39. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Display a thrifty attitude toward public property and augment socialist property!

Make rational use of the country's wealth and display a solicitous attitude toward nature!

40. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve equipment, techniques and production management!

41. Soviet scientists! Improve the efficiency of research!

May the alliance of creative thought and creative labor strengthen!

Glory to Soviet science!

42. Working people in the state apparatus! Improve the style of work! Be sensitive to Soviet people's needs and demands!

43. People's Control personnel! Struggle energetically to strengthen discipline, economy and thrift!

44. Working people on the ideological point! Improve the quality of educational, information and propaganda work!

Community ideological commitment and an active life stance for every Soviet person!

45. Personalities in literature and art and working people in culture! Create works worthy of our great motherland!

Bear aloft the banner of Soviet art's ideological commitment, party-mindedness and popular spirit!

46. Working people in public education! Improve the quality of the tuition and the political, labor and moral education of the rising generation!

47. Working people of VUZes and technical colleges! Train ideologically hardened, highly qualified specialists.

Develop science and strengthen the link with production!

48. Working people in public health! Show everyday concern for Soviet people's health! Provide timely and qualified medical assistance!

49. Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Increase the mass nature of the physical culture movement!

Augment the glory of Soviet sport!

50. Glorious veterans! Young people's mentors! Educate the younger generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

51. Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, and students at vocational and technical schools! Warmly love the Soviet motherland!

Persistently master knowledge and labor skills!

52. Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

May the initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at consolidating peace and the people's security, be implemented in full!

53. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties! Honor and glory to the communists--courageous fighters for the people's cause!

54. May the unity and cohesion of the whole world's communists strengthen!

Long live proletarian internationalism--tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

55. May the invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement strengthen!

56. Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples!

Long live the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and their unshakable determination to defend socialism's gains!

57. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Cuban people, who are resolutely opposing American imperialism's intrigues!

58. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people!

59. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

60. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who are building an independent, free, people's Kampuchea!

61. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the April revolution's gains!

62. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries.

Glory to fighters against exploitation and oppression by the monopolies, for the working people's rights, and for peace and democracy!

63. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and to fighters for consolidated national independence and social progress!

64. Warm greetings to Africa's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence!

65. Warm greetings to Latin America's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for democratic development for their countries!

66. Fraternal greetings to Chile's working people and all its democrats, who are waging a selfless struggle against the fascist junta!

67. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism languishing in fascist torture chambers!

Freedom for prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

68. Warm greetings to the Arab peoples, who are waging the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism's diktat!

May Soviet-Arab friendship strengthen!

69. Peoples of European countries! Struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe!

Peace, security and cooperation for Europe!

70. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle for peace and security, against the collusion between imperialism and hegemonism and for the transformation of Asia into a continent of trust and cooperation!

71. Warm greetings to the great Indian people!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India develop and strengthen!

72. Peoples of the world! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism!

Let us strengthen peace, deepen detente and curb the arms race!

73. People of the world! Consistently advocate the prohibition of nuclear and other types of mass-destruction weapons!

"No!" to nuclear war!

74. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

75. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON WORK WITH CITIZEN'S LETTERS

LD101347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Working People's Letters"]

[Excerpt] The Communist Party is fostering and augmenting Leninist traditions in its work with letters. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures for Further Improving Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress' Decisions" is imbued with tireless concern for a tactful, attentive attitude toward citizen's letters, requests and complaints.

The significance of working people's letters and proposals is tremendous. They contain the people's experience and the people's wisdom. They are one of the most confidential and valuable sources of information on working people's innermost thoughts, aspirations and requests and on the state of affairs in various spheres of our society's socioeconomic, political and spiritual life and a means of exercising Soviet people's rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Letters help in getting one's bearings better in a situation, to see shortcomings and ways of eliminating them more clearly, and to draw up correct political decisions which accord with the CPSU's Leninist course. They are one of the specific forms for Soviet people's participation in running society's and the state's affairs.

In the time between the 25th and 26th party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee received over 3 million letters and nearly 100,000 callers were received at the Central Committee. During this time local party organs examined 15 million letters and verbal statements by citizens. Over 270,000 letters, greetings and work reports were sent to the 26th CPSU Congress. Many of the proposals and remarks contained in them were used in preparing the congress documents.

Each day local soviets, ministries and departments, newspapers, journals, radio and television receive an enormous quantity of mail. The letters differ in their content but their main thrust is a proprietorial concern for showing a thrifty attitude toward the national wealth and implacability toward extravagance, eyewash and violations of labor discipline. People take up their pens to recount the good work of labor collectives and to describe those things which make them happy, worry them or grieve them. They write about irregularities, demanding that they be removed, and this is a just demand. After all, reestablishing due order where it is disrupted--in production or in state and public life--is a great reserve in society's development.

There are letters of complaint. But it is worth scrutinizing such a letter in greater depth and it is sometimes not difficult to find a socially significant phenomenon in some personal matter. Sensible complaints, V.I. Lenin believed, are of important significance and lead to important results.

In recent years party and soviet organs and economic and public organizations have substantially improved their work with citizens' letters and proposals. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes, there are still serious omissions in this important work. Dissatisfaction is caused by an inattentive attitude to legitimate requests, by tardy replies, and by broken promises. This gives rise to repeated appeals to higher authorities on questions which can and must be resolved locally. The editorial office's mail often contains letters expressing dissatisfaction at purely formal replies and at the fact that complaints are forwarded to those officials whose actions are being criticized by the complainant. But limiting oneself to empty pro forma replies and forwarding letters to the wrong quarter thus engenders red tape and bureaucracy for which there should be no room in our life.

The USSR Constitution gives every citizen the right to submit proposals to state organs and public organizations on improving their activity and to criticize shortcomings in work. And it is incumbent on officials to examine citizens' proposals and statements within the set deadlines, to answer them and take the necessary measures. Every Soviet person must feel confident that any valid proposal, statement or complaint will be examined attentively and that a correct decision will be taken. An attentive attitude toward working people's appeals is a duty to the people and to the party.

It is precisely from these standpoints that questions of work with letters and of the reception of citizens are being discussed increasingly frequently at meetings of union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums, local soviet sessions and at meetings of ispolkoms and standing commissions. Forms and methods of soviets' work in this very important area are being improved.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution defines specific, effective measures for further improving work with working people's letters and proposals. They must be studied in depth and there must be more active use of the experience--which has proved its worth--of holding "open letter days" and of visits by leading workers for the on-the-spot investigation of specific statements and for personal consultation with citizens. Deputies and the aktiv must be enlisted in this work on a broader scale.

Work with working people's letters is a matter for the whole state and the whole party. It must accord with the requirements advanced by the 26th party congress regarding the development of the masses' initiatives and creative activity and regarding increased attention to Soviet people's needs and requirements. Attention to letters means respect for people. It increases strength, will and energy in the struggle to implement the great plans outlined by the party.

SHCHELOKOV ADDRESSES LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

LD131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS Report: "Improving Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] Work to improve the Soviet way of life is an integral part of the party's social policy.

An all-union conference of USSR MVD leading workers, which opened in Moscow on 7 April, is devoted to the tasks of the country's internal affairs organs in implementing the 26th congress decisions.

Army Gen N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, who delivered a report, stressed that the significance of effective law enforcement activity, fundamental improvement in the organization of the fight against crime and the prevention of anti-social manifestations in the implementation of the party's social program is increasing substantially.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS LAND IMPROVEMENT CONGRESS

LD131930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Summary] "A report from Tbilisi: Problems in the implementation of land improvement in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and possible ways to increase the effects of this important program on the intensification of agricultural production were discussed by a republican conference of people involved in land improvement. The conference was opened by Shevardnadze, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party."

The participants appraised what had been achieved and spoke of doing a better job of saving water, improving the quality of irrigation systems and making the maximum use of technology. The area of irrigated land in Georgia is to be increased by 60,000 hectares by 1985.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SOVIET DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

SK101156 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the Primorskiy Kray Soviet was held in Vladivostok today. Dimitry Ivanovich Karabanov, chairman of the Primorskiy Krayispolkom and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, delivered a speech on the results of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set for local kray soviets ensuing from the congress resolutions and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech:

[Begin Karabanov recording] The fulfillment of the enormous, intense but nevertheless achievable tasks set by the congress resolutions demand very intensive work from the local soviets and economic managers. It is necessary to fully utilize all possible reserves of every working team in order to achieve the best results for the economy. The permanent committees of the soviets and the people's control organs must strive hard to achieve this. The creation of optimal conditions is essential in the organization of production in order to achieve the highest labor productivity. A battle must be waged against mismanagement, the day-to-day life of the workers must be better organized, and other essential questions must be dealt with.

Democratic principles must be further developed in the organizational activities of the soviets. The recommendations made by the congress should lay the foundation for the work of soviets, and every soviet session and every meeting of the permanent commissions should become effective councils for the people and exert collective efforts to search for the best resolutions.

Special attention must be focused on stepping up the activities of the deputies and the soviets and their organs in the electoral districts and in production areas, and regular accountings must be made to the electors. Deputies and soviets should fulfill all instructions on schedule and take a great interest in and display a sympathetic attitude toward the letters, complaints, needs and inquiries of the electors. All of these measures will undoubtedly increase the role of the soviets in successfully resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in fulfilling the social and economic development plan of the kray during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The krayispolkom has developed a plan and will introduce it for discussion at this session. The measures to be adopted by the kray soviet will be aimed at implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is the duty of the local soviets of the kray to be frontrunners in the fight to fulfill the resolutions of the CPSU Congress.

In fulfilling their plans and socialist obligations, the local soviets should strictly adhere to state discipline and not tolerate shortcomings and mismanagement. They must constantly strive for good results from every manager, who should show initiative, self-critically evaluate the results of his activities and perfect ways and methods of management in accordance with the demands of the congress.

The local soviets of the kray, their financial planning organs and economic managers must develop good programs for carrying out the 11th 5-Year Plan on schedule and, in accordance with the edicts of the congress, do their utmost to ensure the strengthening of discipline. [end recording]

Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom, delivered a long speech to the deputies of the kray soviet. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Lomakin recording] Our party steadfastly implements Lenin's policies in increasing the effectiveness of the role of the people's deputies. Party guidance to the soviets is the source of their strength. The party guarantees efficient activity and exercises constant vigilance in regard to the question of improving the work of the soviets, and this is reflected in its constant concern for developing the peoples' capabilities. The party regards this as an important factor in fulfilling the grandious tasks ahead which must be resolved by a mature socialist society.

Improving the standard of living of the people can be achieved by developing production and improving the quality of commodities demanded by the public, in addition to further developing the range of public services. This remains of paramount significance in the activities of the party. Our local soviets will have to solve complex tasks in further developing activities in these areas. Supplying the population with food and other commodities, and improving trade and the range of public services, involves not only economic problems but also social and political ones. Man's designs and aspirations, virtues and shortcomings are the chief concerns and the main responsibility of any manager.

Helping every man find his place in the community means increasing the material and spiritual values in our land of the soviets. This is the specific concern of every person. His everyday needs and spiritual needs must remain at the center of attention of the soviets, ispolkoms, permanent commissions, deputies' groups and every deputy. The production of goods for the population, the development of trade and the extension of the range of public services are the main concerns of the party and the main concerns of the local soviets. This is how every party organization, every communist, every soviet and every deputy should regard this matter.

In one of his speeches, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the way in which we resolve these questions to a great extent serves as an assessment of our work and soviet power. Therein lies a stringent assessment, and this must never be forgotten in our practical activities, in party activities, or in soviet and state activities. The ispolkom and the local soviets of the kray have lately begun to pay more attention to these questions. What has been achieved so far are only the initial steps and, comrades, our achievements in economic and cultural construction will become more significant when the ties between the soviets and the masses become stronger.

The actual contribution of the soviet organs and of every deputy must have a bearing on the specific economic results. All this must be aimed toward one goal so that the living standards of the Soviet people can be raised even higher. To constantly progress and achieve what has not yet been achieved is what the 26th CPSU Congress demands. To fulfill with certainty the resolutions of the congress, we have certain guarantees: We have a powerful economic potential, we have wonderful people who have been prepared and are the devoted cadres of our Communist Party and, finally, we have quite a lot of experience in solving complex economic, political and educational questions in the kray.

Allow me, comrades, to express my confidence that the deputies and the aktiv of the local soviets of all workers of the kray will successfully cope with the enormous and complex tasks which have been set by 26th CPSU Congress of Lenin's party. They will make worthy contributions to the building of communism. Allow me to wish you great successes in resolving the responsible tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

PRAVDA URGES MORE EFFICIENT RAILROAD OPERATIONS

LD101435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Along the Steel Highways"]

[Text] Transportation is rightly called the national economy's circulatory system and the economy's connecting link. Over half of all freight turnover in our country is accounted for by the railroads. Day and night the trains rush along the steel highways. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan they delivered to consumers 18.5 billion tons of freight--1.9 billion tons more then in the previous 5-year plan. However, the scale of the national economy's development demand that the volume of shipments be increased more resolutely. So far many enterprises are experiencing difficulties because of the belated delivery of raw materials, fuel, and semifinished materials and delays in dispatching finished output.

Considering the gravity of transportation problems, the party has decided to elaborate a long-term comprehensive program for its development. The reduction of transport costs is a task for the entire state. "The path to its solution," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the national siting of production forces, the elaboration of optimum freight flow charts and the elimination of crosshauls."

The new 5-year plan will be a stage of large-scale building and accelerated technical progress and will be an important component of the long-term comprehensive program for the development of transportation. Fuel shipments will grow most rapidly. Some 62-77 million tons more coal must be shipped than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Shipments of oil freight will increase by approximately 35-39 million tons. Metallurgical workers must take delivery of 44-49 million tons more of their basic raw material--iron ore--and nonferrous metal ores. Shipments of grain, timber and construction materials will increase considerably.

About half the railroads' fixed capital consists of track facilities. In recent years the length of continuous welded rail track on ferroconcrete ties has grown. Over the 5-year period 3,500 km of new lines will be laid and 5,070 km of main track and about 2,500 km of station track will be installed. The latter is particularly important. As the party congress noted, the development of station track is an economical and rapid means for increasing the railroads' throughput capability.

Electrificiation is of tremendous significance for boosting the efficiency of the sector. Overhead trolley wires now extend over 43,700 km of track. In 1981-85 a further 6,000 km will be added to this figure, which will produce a marked national economic effect. The introduction of electric traction together with increasing the lines' carrying the throughput capability will make it possible to save over 7 million tons of diesel fuel.

Increasing the trains' weight is a considerable reserve. We have experience in running heavyweight rolling stock and prototypes of powerful electric and diesel engines have been created. Now it is essential to achieve the point where the production of sophisticated equipment increases and the experience of the best drivers becomes the possession of the majority of train crews.

In the past 5-year plan transportation received over 360,000 freight cars and 242,000 containers from the machine builders. In quantitative terms this is a lot, but qualitative advances are so far not great. For many years the solution of the problem of producing heavyweight eight-axle cars has been dragged out although making up freight trains using these cars would make it possible to increase the weight of trains by approximately 35-37 percent. It is essential to build up the production of specialized rolling stock--gondola cars for shipping coal and ore, covered hopper cars for grain, cement and mineral fertilizers, and flatcars for shipping heavy containers and other freight.

This specialization makes it possible to make fuller use of the cars' capacity, to reduce expenditure on preparation for shipments, to cut back losses en route, and to eliminate unproductive and labor-intensive manual operations. It is also essential to transfer the country's car pool more rapidly from sliding bearings to roller bearings, as stated in "The Basic Guidelines." The solution of this one technical task alone will make it possible to save annually about 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1.5 million tons of diesel fuel, over 20,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, and over 400,000 tons of axle grease.

In the new 5-year plan the planning of freight shipments on a statewide scale requires radical improvement. Many freight shipments at present proceed along inadequately through-out routes, which disrupts the rhythm of industrial enterprises and construction sites and puts unnecessary stress on the operation of transportation. PRAVDA receives letters citing numerous instances of irrational, wasteful shipments. For instance, thousands of flatcars carrying rice harvesting combines are sent from Krasnoyarsk to Khabarovskiy Kray, to Birobidzhan. There caterpillar tracks are mounted on them and they are sent off again by rail but back again this time--to Alma-Ata, Krasnodar and Tashkent. As a result the cost of the vehicles increases and their delivery to the place where they will operate is delayed. The planning and supply organs, ministries and departments must by their joint efforts wage a resolute struggle against irrational freight shipments. The creation of the most sensible economic links will make it possible, without additional expenditure, to release hundreds of thousands of cars, save fuel and energy resources and substantially reduce transportation costs.

The improvement of shipments largely depends on the railroad workers themselves. The main reserve is to steadily improve the standard of organization of operational work and to make more effective use of existing transportation facilities. For instance, if the car turnaround time is accelerated, as envisaged by the 5-year plan, by 18 hours, this will make it possible to ship an additional 550 million tons of freight and more a year using the same stock of cars.

The railroad collectives have opportunities for fulfilling the freight shipment plans. For this it is necessary primarily to eliminate existing irregularities in work, and to develop competition more widely on all railroads for the reduction of freight delivery times and the more complete fulfillment of shipment orders.

The precise operation of transportation is an essential condition for the successful development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the first year and the 5-year plan as a whole by every labor collective.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES METALLURGY MINISTRY MEETING

LD091357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "Sectors' Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy Collegium held on 3 April discusses the results of the fulfillment of the state plan and socialist pledges for 1980 and the tasks of collectives of working people in nonferrous metallurgy and fulfilling the plan for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by Minister P. F. Lomako.

The Collegium resolved to focus collectives' attention on the quest for and utilization of internal reserves to increase output and save material, energy and manpower resources and on the speediest introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology. Measures were outlined to improve the work of the sector's enterprises.

The Collegium session was addressed by V. I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION OF NAKHODKA FISHING PORT DISCUSSED

SK101324 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1215 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] In the materials dealing with the basic development of the country during the 11th 5-Year Plan, a great deal of attention is given to future improvements in the fishing industry. The Far East is the largest fishing sector in the country and produces approximately half of all fish products for the Soviet Union. However, the efficiency of fishermen is often hampered and work standards are lowered because of the inadequate handling capabilities at Far Eastern fishing ports. That is the reason why during the new 5-year plan, some of the ports will be reconstructed and technologically reequipped. (Mikhail Vosnesenskiy) opens today's program with a report on the reconstruction of the Nakhodka fishing port:

[Begin (Vosnesenskiy) recording] Last year the Nakhodka fishing port celebrated its 30th anniversary. The teams which work there have wonderful work ethic traditions and are well-known for their high labor indices. However, now that the volume of cargo to be processed has reached an all-time high, it is necessary to update the facilities of the port, which was built 30 years ago when modern cargo processing methods were only a dream and technology was nonexistent. The future development of the port lies in its reconstruction. This will involve the reconstruction of the existing enterprises because the role of the Nakhodka fishing port is too important in the Far Eastern fishing industry for it to be temporarily closed down. I talked with the chief engineer of the port, (Igor Gavrilovich Ustinov), about the main reconstruction projects:

[Ustinov] In developing the Nakhodka fishing port, attention is focused on one vital aspect, that is to improve cargo handling operations, particularly shunting operations, which are at present congested and cause significant enforced idleness. This includes the necessity to reconstruct the moorings at the port and intensively develop the number of railway tracks. It is proposed to extend the moorings into the ocean by 42 meters and to establish additional shunting tracks and build ramps from which cars can be loaded directly. On the whole this will enable workers to almost eliminate enforced idleness, significantly shorten the time it takes to prepare for cargo handling operations, and also increase labor productivity at the port by approximately 27 percent. This 27 percent will significantly increase the cargo turnaround at the port, which will increase the cargo capacity of the port 1.8 times.

[Question] Will the reconstruction affect the future development of complex mechanization? As far as I know, your port is poorly equipped.

[Answer] Yes, its true, the level of complex mechanization at the port is only 7 percent, which is a very low indicator. At the Vladivostok fishing port the level is 13 percent, but this figure is also not very high.

[Question] Yes, particularly when we compare it with Vostochnyy port, where the figure is 97 to 98 percent.

[Answer] There are many reasons for this, and it is pointless to talk about all of them. However, one of the reasons for the low percentage of complex mechanization is the lack of suitable conditions for mechanized work on train cars and ships. It is obvious that the reconstruction projects and ramps that I mentioned previously by creating better shunting operations, will allow us to significantly improve this index. Additions to the fleet and the delivery of baled products will also increase complex mechanization at the port 2-3 times during this 5-year plan.

[Question] You mentioned the transportation of baled materials, and maybe container loads. Will the changes that the port will undergo in reconstruction and the volume of baled goods delivered here mean implementing containerization in the fishing industry?

[Answer] Generally speaking, container shipments, and particlarly container loads of fish products, will not be expanded here during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The reconstruction of the port, as I have described, will give us the opportunity in time to change over to handling container shipments. Of course, special areas will be allocated for this. The railway tracks and other conditions which exist at present without all the additional reconstruction make it impossible to change over to handling container cargo immediately. Obviously, supply cargo will be accepted in container form. Today such cargo is already being delivered in container loads. However, conditions at the port today are such that containers, which should symbolize progress, actually aggravate our work.

[Question] Vacant space at the port is indeed scarce, particularly when you have seven separate organizations working there. The port will be enlarged by 42 meters, and maybe some areas will be cleared.

[Answer] In connection with the construction of the cannery on the other side of the bay, obviously some areas will have to be cleared. At present we are developing plans and are looking at the utilization of vacant space in order to cater to the needs of the port. But our prime concern is improving cargo handling operations. At present the cannery occupies four berths along the mooring line. This is a fairly sizable area, in which salt, canned goods and other goods, which we cannot accomodate at present, could be stored.

[Question] How long will it take to complete the reconstruction, and what has been done already?

[Answer] Technological documentation is being worked out and should be completed by April. At present the distribution of work is being worked out with the help of coworkers of the Dalmorgidrostroy. The sixth mooring will mark the beginning of reconstruction at the port near the Nakhodka ship repair plant, and we plan to make the first 130 meters of this mooring operational by 1983. In 1984 and 1985 we propose to construct approximately 300 meters. We think that 50 percent of this work will be completed during this 5-year plan. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SAKHALIN COAL INDUSTRY--During the first quarter of this year, some 18,000 tons of coal above the plan have been mined in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. However, the Sakhalinugol Association has pledged to mine almost 6 million tons of coal by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan and some of its teams are lagging behind. Moreover, the association has not fulfilled its plan for tunnelling since 1976, and its work performance during the first 3 months of this year in this area has not been impressive. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 7 Apr 81 SK]

TASHKENT MACHINERY EXPORTS--The agricultural machinery factory in Tashkent will export more than 60 cotton gins to Angola and 10 to Syria. The factory exports its manufactured products to Greece, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Romania and other cotton-growing countries. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12 APRIL

LD130044 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Sunny, springlike weather has arrived in the Kuban after prolonged wet weather. Work has now started on beet planting; next will come sowing of sunflowers, corn and other crops. The spring crops are to occupy almost 2 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown to date on an area of almost 2 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray. (0800 GMT)

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES DEVELOPERS OF NEW MACHINE

LD140849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources involved in creating and organizing production of the Kuban sprinkler machine.

Dear comrades!

I heartily congratulate you on a great labor victory--the creation and organization of production of the new highly productive automated Kuban sprinkler machine.

Mounting extensive socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, you created the Kuban sprinkler machine and the production capacities for its output in a short space of time. This was possible thanks to the selfless work and high creative activity of collectives and the great organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Krasnodarskiy Kray.

The introduction of these machines into agricultural production will enable the technical standard of land reclamation to be raised to a qualitatively new level, energy and metal consumption to be reduced, and labor productivity in watering agricultural crops to be increased 2.5-3 times and will promote an increase in the production of agricultural products. The new Kuban watering machines will be widely used on large irrigated tracts of the Volga Region, the North Caucasus Region, Kazakhstan and the southern Ukraine.

The CPSU Central Committee express confidence that you will continue to work persistently for the good of our motherland and struggle for technical progress in land reclamation and the growth of its efficiency.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor successes.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURE SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD131650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the tasks of agricultural science are being discussed at a session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences which is being held in Moscow. Vavilov, president of the academy and rapporteur, as well as the others who spoke, noted the growing role of science in the struggle to increase production on fields and farms. With the aid of scientists, industrial techniques have been developed and are being introduced into the cultivation of crops. The country's stockbreeding is being converted to an industrial basis.

Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, is participating in the session's work.

COSMOS-1263 LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY 9 APRIL

LD100750 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1263, was launched in the Soviet Union on April 9, 1981.

It has on board scientific instruments for the exploration of outer space. The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--109.1 minutes, maximum distance from the earth (apogee)--1988 km, minimum distance from the earth (perigee)--403 km, the orbit's inclination--83 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

EXPERIMENTS UNDERWAY ABOARD SALYUT-6 NOTED

LD101450 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 10 Apr 81

["Research in Orbit Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 10 Apr, TASS--Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have spent four weeks working on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4.

In accordance with the program for the exploration of natural resources of the earth and study of environment the crew are continuing visual observations and photography of the land and the world ocean. Experiments have also been started for the measurement of streams of gamma radiation and charged particles in near-earth space. The measurements are done by means of the small-size Yelena gamma telescope.

The cosmonauts used the electric heated furnace Splav (Alloy) for space material studies yesterday. Another smelting heat has been planned for tonight. The aim of the experiment is to obtain in conditions of microgravitation such semiconductor materials as arsenide and gallium antimonide, bismuth ballium and silicon germanian.

One of the daily operations carried out by the crew of the orbital complex is taking care of plants, which are cultivated in outer space hot-houses--oasis, Vazon (flower pot) and Malachite, Svetoblock (light-block). The cosmonauts maintain in them the necessary conditions to register the development of peanut, onion orchid and arabidopsis. A cycle of research for the appraisal of the influence of nonuniform magnetic field on the orientation of crepsis sproutes has been completed in Magnitogravistat equipment. The plants have been clamped in position and will be brought back to earth.

On April 12, on the day of the 20th anniversary since the launching of the world's first manned spaceship Vostok, the families and friends of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh will pay a visit to the Mission Control Centre for a meeting with Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh. Rest has been planned for the crew of the orbital complex.

According to telemetric information and reports from the orbit, the flight is proceeding normally. The state of health of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh is good. They feel well.